THE BEAVER ARGUS.

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THE BEAVER ARGUS.

Is published every Wednesday in the old Argus building on Third Street, Beaver, Pa., at $2.00 per year in advance.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To insure attention favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author.

Letters and communications should be addressed to J. WEYAND, Beaver Pa.

Business Cards.

J. [illegible] Attorney at Law [illegible] Pa.

B. MULHEIM, [illegible] Wall Paper, Carpets, [illegible] Bridge Street, Bridgewater, Pa. Dec. 12, 1868—1y.

G. L. Eberhart. Civil Engineer and Surveyor, New Brighton, Pa. Surveys, Maps and Profiles made on short notice.

JAS. CAMERON, Attorney at Law, Beaver, Pa. Office in the [illegible] Hotel building. Collections, &c., promptly attended to. sep9'68-ly.

Drs. [illegible] & Cunningham, Practicing Physicians, Rochester, Pa. Office two doors east of Antony's Hotel. [illegible] attention given to all calls. apr18'67-ly.

Beaver Seminary and Institute. Fall session opened September [illegible] R. T. TAYLOR.

T. J. CHANDLER & SONS, DENTISTS, Rochester, Pa. Office in Beaver Station building. All operations warranted. Prices moderate. Give us a call. Nov 4, 1868.—1y.

Law Partnership.

J. H. CUNNINGHAM, B. F. KUHN. *CUNNINGHAM & KUHN.* Attorneys at Law. Office Third street, Beaver, Pa. apr8'67:1y.

Miscellaneous.

Industry Salt Company, MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN TABLE & COARSE SALT, INDUSTRY, BEAVER CO., PA.

All salt put up in good order and warranted to give satisfaction.

All orders promptly attended to.

S. B. BRIGGS, MANAGER. R. BLUET, [illegible] & TREAS. sep10f.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Reineman, Meyran & Seidle, No. 42 5th Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

This firm beg leave to inform their patrons and the public generally that they have just opened an immense stock of Goods, especially imported for the coming Holidays—comprising the richest and rarest designs in Fine Jewelry.

Pure Solid Silver Ware, Bronze in Groups and Statuettes, Diamonds, Pearls, Watches, Tea and Dinner Setts, Musical Boxes, French Clocks in Marble, Bronze and Alabaster Cases, Parian Ware in Groups and Statuettes, Silver Plated Ware in great variety, Paris Fancy Goods, Jewel Boxes, Gold and Silver Headed Canes, &c., &c.

NOTE.—Our connections with Eastern and Western manufactures and our frequent visits to their markets enable us to sell goods in our line, either who lesale or retail at lower prices than any house west of New York. Dec26

T. O. MORGAN, SUCCESSOR TO SHALLENBERGER BROS. DEALER IN Fine Family Groceries. Queensware, Hardware, *NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, BACON, FISH, FLOUR, SALT, LIME.*

COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in Exchange for Goods.

Goods Delivered Free of Charge in all the Villages.

BRIDGEWATER, PA., Aug. 19, 1868.

FARMERS! *TRY THE* ALTA VELA PHOSPHATE.

IT IS COMPOSED PRINCIPALLY OF THE celebrated GUANO from ALTA VELA.

Contains three per cent. of AMMONIA!

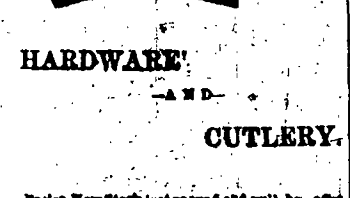
An ample quantity to give activity (without injury) to the vegetation, and a large quantity of soluble [illegible] Bone Phosphate of Lime, Together with POTASH and SODA, the essential elements of a COMPLETE MANURE.

The high estimation in which it is held by many thousand farmers who are using it in preference to other kinds, is a sure guarantee of its value. Price $56 per ton. Send for pamphlet! Address—The Alta Vela Guano Company, 86 Broadway, New York.

New Hardware Store.

LINDSAY, STERRIT & BUWER

Importers and dealers in



HARDWARE! —AND— CUTLERY.

Entire New Stock just opened and will be offered to the trade at the LOWEST EASTERN PRICES.

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DR. W. H. Sutherland DENTIST.

Third Street, Beaver, Pa. (Over the Leach Grocery.) Has just returned from Ohio, where he has been engaged in the practice of his profession, with one of the best dentists in the country. All work [illegible] in style and at prices [illegible]

CHARLES COALE, HAS OPENED A STORE IN NEW BRIGHTON, To WHOLESALE and RETAIL

WHITE LEAD, LINSEED OIL, GLASS, PUTTY, BRUSHES, NAILS, Mixed Paints, Colors, in Oil and Dry, Carbon Oil, Boiled Oil, Neat's Foot Oil, Lard Oil, Spirits Turpentine, COACH BODY VARNISH, COPAL VARNISH, FURNITURE VARNISH, DAMAR VARNISH, SHELLAC AND BLACK VARNISH. *Coale's Patent Japan,* ARTIST'S MATERIALS, PICTURE FRAMES, (to order,) LOOKING GLASSES, Looking Glass Plates, FRENCH AND PLATE WINDOW GLASS, FRENCH ZINC, ENGLISH AND GERMAN GLUE, SAND PAPER, &c., &c.

His Terms are CASH on delivery of Goods. Jan 1, 1869.

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A Safe Blood Purifyer, A Splendid Tonic, A Pleasant Beverage, A CERTAIN CURE AND PREVENTIVE OF DISEASES.

The ZINGARI BITTERS are compounded from a prescription of the celebrated Egyptian Physician Dr. CHEOPEUS who, after years of trial and experiment, discovered the ZINGARI HERB—the most remarkable vegetable production the earth, perhaps, has ever yielded—certainly the most effective in the cure of disease. It, in combination with the other valuable properties of which the ZINGARI BITTERS are composed, will cure Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Billious Fever, Cholic, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, in its first stage, Flatulency, Nervous Debility, Female Complaints, Rheumatism, Dysentery, Acute & Chronic Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus, Cholera, Typhoid and Typhus Fever, Scrofula, Diseases of the Kidneys, Habitual Costiveness, &c. &c.

In the prevention and cure of the above diseases, it has never been known to fail, as thousands of our most prominent citizens throughout all parts of the country, will testify. Let the afflicted send for circular containing testimonials and certificates of those who have been cured after their cases had been pronounced hopeless by our best physicians. Principal Depot.

F. Rahter & Co., No. 6 N. Front Street, Philadelphia.

Recommended by

Ex. Governor David R. Porter, of Pennsylvania. Hon. Robert J. Fisher, of " Hon. Edward McPherson, " Hon. Joel B. Danner, " Hon. William McSherry, and others, "

SEND FOR CIRCULARS. feb10;tf

E. W. CLARK & CO., BANKERS, No. 35, South Third Street, Philadelphia. GENERAL AGENTS —FOR— Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey OF THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., of the United States of America.

The National Life Insurance Company is a corporation chartered by special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a cash capital of $1,000,000, full paid.

Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.

Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where circulars and pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company may be had.

E. W. CLARK & CO., No. 35 South Third St. B. S. RUSSELL, Manager.

NOTICE. NEW BAKERY —IN— J. C. WILSON'S OLD STAND, Third St., Beaver, Pa. JOS. M. REED,

Takes pleasure to inform his old friends that he is established in business at the above stand, where he will be glad to meet and accommodate them.

FRESH BREAD, CAKES, CRACKERS, NUTS. Confectionaries of all kinds. NO. 1 FLOUR, made from fall wheat, by the barrel, sack or at retail. Jan. 6, 1869.

DENTISTRY.—The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Beaver and vicinity, that he has opened an office in Beaver, Pa., for the practice of Dentistry. He has had considerable experience in the profession, and flatters himself to be able to give general satisfaction in his business.

Office in the old "Gormly Hotel" building, Third street, Beaver, Pa. All work warranted for one ear. J. S. GOSHORN. jelf'68ly

FOR RENT.—The undersigned will rent her house and lot in Sharon, Beaver Co., Pa., from the first of April, 1869. The house is a frame, contains seven rooms and has a good cellar under the whole building. The lot on which it is situated contains about half an acre of ground, and on it are a variety of fruit trees, Stable, and all necessary buildings, on the premises. I will also rent a lot of ground containing about four acres, adjoining the above. A part of this lot can be cultivated—the balance suitable for pasture. feb10;4w) MRS. E. DICKEY.

KEYSTONE STOVE WORKS. [illegible] Our Factory Building, New Brighton, Pa. [illegible] Stoves, Grate Fronts, Fenders & [illegible] CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD IN THIS COUNTY.

LOOK AT THE PRICES!

[illegible] COOK STOVE [illegible]

No. 7, Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven, $34.00
No. 8, Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven, 36.00
No. 9, Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven, 38.00

Franklin Parlor Stoves

No. 1, June Parlor, extra heavy, 10.25
" 2, " " " " 12.00
" 3, " " " " 27.00

HEATING STOVES.

No. 2, Ribbed Egg, very heavy, 8.00
" 3, " " " " 10.00
" 4, " " " " 16.00

Enameled Grate Fronts.

[illegible]

Fenders.

[illegible]

Pressed Sheet Iron Summer Pieces.

Plain Enameled, $1.25; with Ornamental Centre, 1.50

All Work Warranted. Give us a Call.

TERMS, CASH.

oct14'68 MERRICKS & CO.

EXTRAORDINARY.

GRAND BALLOON ASCENSION. IN BEAVER, could not be more astonishing than the fact that SIMON SNITGER & CO. keep the best, largest and freshest stock of GROCERIES, FLOUR, FEED, &c., in Beaver county.

And although it takes gas to make a Balloon rise, you will find, if you visit their establishment that they don't have to resort to gas to make their Goods go. To all, we would say, "rush in" and examine our stock! We have on hand the finest and best

TEAS, COFFEE, SUGARS, PURE SPICES, Molasses, Syrups, Soaps, also the best brands of Tobacco & Cigars, to be found in the place. We make a specialty of FLOUR & FEED, buying and selling none but what are known to be the very best varieties in use. Our establishment enjoys a well-earned reputation in this particular, and we intend in the future as in the past to maintain it.

WE DEFY COMPETITION.

Don't mistake the place. We are still at the "Old Stand" west end of 3d St., Beaver, Pa.—Come and see us. Jan. 6, 1869.

FALL GOODS. DRY GOODS. IMMENSE STOCK, AT J. W. BARKER & CO.'S, 59 Market Street, Pittsburg Pa.

Silks, Linen, Clothes, Dress Goods, Cassimeres, Sheetings, Shirtings, Hosiery, Satinets, Prints, Jeans, And HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

And Underwear, for Ladies, Gents and Children. Cloaks of all materials, on hand and made to order. French Merinoes, all wool, full width, choice colors, 75 cents, formerly $1.50. Waterproofs, good quality, $1.50. White Blankets, 10x4, all wool, $4.00. Best Prints, at 10½.

Country Merchants supplied by dress pattern, piece or package at lowest eastern rates.

CARPETS. CARPETS! M'CALLUM BROS. 51 Fifth Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Are now opening a very large stock of Velvets, Brussels, Three Ply, Two Ply —AND— COMMON CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, WINDOW SHADES, RUGS, &c., &c. And every thing belonging to the CARPET TRADE.

Dec9 M'CALLUM BROS. Pittsburgh, Pa.

COAL, Coal.—The undersigned is prepared to deliver good burning COAL to all persons needing the article. Orders will receive prompt attention. Dec. 2, 1868. S. P. CUMMINS.

Legal, &c.

REGISTERS NOTICES.

Notice is hereby given that the following accounts of Ex'rs, Adm'rs, Guardians &c., have been duly passed in the Registers office, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court for confirmation and allowance on Wednesday, March [illegible]

[illegible]

Account of James and Francis Wallace, Ex'rs. of Jas. Wallace, Sr., dec'd.

Accounts of J. H. Jackson and J. S. Thomas, Ex'rs. of John Thomas, dec'd., who was Guardian of Mary Ann, Daniel, Margaret, Elizabeth E., Sarah, Ethan and Wm. Daniels, children of Lene Daniels, dec'd.

Real estate account of Matthew Laughlin, Ex'r. of Nicholas Dawson, dec'd.

Account of George M. Young, Adm'r. of John Wilson, dec'd.

Account of J. C. Wilson, Guardian of John Sutherland, son of John Sutherland, dec'd.

Account of John Sleutz, Esq., Ex'r. of Daniel Derringer, dec'd.

Account of John Smart and John C. Dilworth, Ex'rs. of Robert Dilworth, dec'd.

Account of Samuel Allison, Guardian of Harriet P. Lyon, daughter of George W. Allison, dec'd.

Accounts of Margaret, Joseph and Sam'l Moody, adm'rs of John Moody, dec'd., who was guardian of Elizabeth Allison, Jane Smith, Elmira Smith, Esther A. Nelson, Wm. Calhoon and Martha E. Calhoon, children of John and Nancy A. Calhoon, deceased.

Account of John Small and Andrew M'Gaffick, administrators of John Small, dec'd.

Account of J. S. Rutan, Esq., guardian of Mary L. and Harriet S. Johnston, children of David Johnston, deceased.

Account of John Sleutz, Esq., guardian of Mabala Fisher, daughter of Henry Fisher, dec'd.

Account of Elizabeth Thomas and James Lynch, adm'rs of Albert J. Thomas, dec'd.

Account of J. C. Wilson, adm'r. cum testamento annexo, of William Moore, deceased.

D. SINGLETON, Register. feb17 4t. Radical copy.

G. W. Martin, (SUCCESSOR TO R. A. WILSON.) DEALER Boots, Shoes & Rubbers, At the old stand, in the DIAMOND, Rochester, Pa.

GREAT BARGAINS. ALL WORK Warranted. G. W. MARTIN.

DRUGS! DRUGS!!

WM. BUECHLING, in the Diamond, ROCHESTER, Beaver Co. Pa.

Keeps constantly on hand, and has now, the largest assortment of Drugs, chemicals, &c. in Beaver county.

PURE DRUGS, Patent Medicines of all kinds, Paints, Oils Dye-Stuffs, Perfumeries, Toilet and Fancy Articles, TOBACCO AND CIGARS by the box or in less quantities. Physicians' Prescriptions Compounded at all hours—day or night.

ALSO, SOLE AGENT OF BEAVER COUNTY Dr. Betzel's Patent TRUSSES.

All other kinds of Trusses will be delivered in a short time, when called for.

REMEMBER THE PLACE, Next Door to James A. Fortunes, Dry Goods Store, On the Diamond, Rochester Penn'a. Formerly Buechling & Brehm. Feb 17;3m

ROHRER'S WILD CHERRY TONIC BITTERS, ARE THE BEST IN USE.

Use Rohrer's Tonic Bitters, *The very best in the Market.*

R. E. SELLERS & CO., No. 45 Wood streets, Opposite St. Charles Hotel, also entrance No. 103 and 104 Third street. PITTSBURGH, PA. Wholesale Agents for the West. For sale by JOHN MOORE, Beaver, Pa. jan6'ly.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned will sell his farm in Brighton township, Beaver county. The tract contains 98 acres more or less, about one-half cleared, the balance well timbered, and all tillable. The buildings are a good two-story frame house, 18 by 36 feet, a good frame bank barn, a frame stable with five stalls in it, a good frame smoke house and all other necessary out-buildings. On the premises is a good orchard, besides an abundance of other fruit trees scattered over the farm. The tract is well watered and a couple of good springs are near the house. Terms reasonable. Apply on the premises about four miles west of Beaver, to PETER REDDINGER. feb17 4t.

SELECT POETRY.

KATE KETCHUM.

[illegible]

Kate Ketchum, on a winter's night,
Went to a party dressed in white.
Her chignon in a net of gold
Was about as large as they ever sold.
Gayly she went because her "pap"
Was supposed to be a rich old chap.
But when by chance her glances fell
On a friend [illegible] had lately married well
Her spirits sunk, and a vague unrest
And a nameless longing filled her breast,
A wish she couldn't have had made known
To have an establishment of her own.
Tom Fudge came slowly through the throng,
With chestnut hair, worn pretty long.
He saw Kate Ketchum in the crowd,
And knowing her slightly, stopped and bowed;
Then asked her to give him a single flower,
Saying he'd think it a priceless dower.
Out from those with which she was decked
She took the poorest she could select,
And blushed as she gave it, looking down
To call attention to her gown.
"Thanks," said Fudge, and he thought how dear
Flowers must be at this time of year.
Then several charming remarks he made,
Asked if she sang or danced, or played;
And being exhausted, inquired whether
She thought it was going to be pleasant weather.
And Kate displayed her "jewelry,"
And dropped her lashes becomingly:
And listened, with no attempt to disguise
The admiration in her eyes.
At last, like one who has nothing to say,
He turned around and walked away.
Kate Ketchum smiled and said, "You bet
I'll catch that Fudge and his money yet.
He's rich enough to keep me in clothes,
And I think I could manage him as I choose.
He could aid my father as well as not,
And buy my brother a splendid yacht.
My mother for money should never fret,
And all it cried for the baby should get.
And after that, with what he could spare
I'd make a show at a charity fair."
Tom Fudge looked back as he crossed the sill,
And saw Kate Ketchum standing still.
"A girl more suited to my mind
It isn't an easy thing to find;
And every thing that she has to wear
Proves her rich as she is fair.
Would she were mine, and that I to-day
Had the old man's [illegible] debts to pay!
No creditors with a [illegible]
No tradesmen waiting [illegible]
But all my scores [illegible]
By a father-in-law [illegible]!"
But he thought of [illegible] worth a straw,
And her mother [illegible] law;
So, undecided, he [illegible]
And Kate was left [illegible]
But a lawyer [illegible]
To ascertain old Ketchum's wealth,
And as for Kate she schemed and planned
Till one of the dancers claimed her hand.
He married her for her father's cash,—
She married him to cut a dash.
But as to paying his debts, you know,
The father couldn't see it so;
And at hints for help Kate's hazel eyes
Looked out in their innocent surprise.
And when Tom thought of the way he had wed
He longed for a single life instead.
And closed his eyes in a sulky mood,
Regretting the days of his bachelorhood;
And in a sort of a reckless vein,
"I'd like to see her catch me again,
If I were as free as on that night
When I saw Kate Ketchum dressed in white!"
She wedded him to be rich and gay;
But husband and children didn't pay.
He wasn't the prize she hoped to draw,
And wouldn't live with his mother-in-law.
And oft when she had to coax and to pout,
In order to get him to take her out,
She thought how very attentive and bright
He seemed at the party that winter's night:
Of his laugh as soft as the breeze of the south
('Twas now on the other side of the mouth);
How he praised her dress and gems in his talk,
As he took a careful account of stock.
Sometimes she hated the very walls—
Hated her friends, her dinners and calls;
Till her weak affection to hatred turned,
Like a dying tallow-candle burned.
And for him who sat there, her peace to mar,
Smoking his everlasting cigar—
He wasn't the man she thought she saw,
But grief was duty, and hate was law.
So she took up her burden with a groan,
Saying only, "I might have known!"
Alas for Kate! and alas for Fudge!
Though I do not owe them any grudge;
And alas for any who find to their shame
That two can play at their little game!
For of all hard things to bear and grin,
The hardest is knowing you're taken in.
Ah, well, as a general thing, we fret
About the one we didn't get;
But I think we needn't make a fuss
If the one we don't want didn't get us.

—*Harper's Bazar.*

SELECT MISCELLANY

[From the New York Tribune.]

THE LAST OF THE CONFEDERATES.

A Man Without a Country—The Case of Lieut. Brain—His Offense and the Story of his Imprisonment.

When that vivid fiction, "the Man Without a Country," was first published, the American people were startled at the bare possibility of its truthfulness, and the very extravagance of the conception contributed to its plausibility. Philip Nolan has almost a parallel in John C. Brain.—Arrested in 1866 upon a charge of piracy and murder, he is still in the Brooklyn Penitentiary in 1869, untried and unconvicted. Seeing but few visitors and constantly surrounded by convicts, he is held in confinement without trial when Andrew Johnson's pardons have reached every one beside, and opened wide the the prison doors to worse than he. Brain has been repeatedly "written up" in the newspapers during the years of his confinement; at one time he is represented as in the Brooklyn jail, an arrogant and bitter Rebel breathing worn-out maledictions against the Government, with a faith like that of the Richmond hack-driver, who said, the other day, "Confedrick money will be good yet. Kribby Smith is still a-fighting across the Mississippi, and he will bring it up." At another time the story is that he is languishing in the Penitentiary, broken in health and shattered in intellect, an object of pity rather than a subject of punishment; and then the months turn their weary round and he is forgotten, but still a prisoner. The indictment so long impending over Jeff. Davis, no longer hangs suspended like the uplifted blade of the guillotine, ready to fall upon the neck of a proud and wilful traitor, conquered but not subdued; Breckinridge, who left the Senate of the United States in a time of war to engage in the struggle against the Government which had cherished him, is free to return to the country he betrayed; Semmes, the modern corsair, than whom even Byron's Galour is no worse, may clap with the loudest in approval of the Clarendon-Johnson treaty for the settlement of the Alabama claims; but one poor wretch, not so bad as these, is left to suffer, because he was not so conspicuous.

One who had seen Brain at the time of his examination before U. S. Commissioner Newton, in September, 1866, yesterday went in search of the prisoner whose confinement has been so unusual. Calling at the jail in Raymond st., he found the prison van at the door filled with convicts ready to be conveyed to the penitentiary. Seating himself on the box with the driver—a cheerful old cove who does not look at all as if he had delivered, upon an average, a dozen men per day to the keepers of that institution for full as many years—the van bore the entire party along Flatbush avenue and through Prospect Park to the penitentiary. The villainous smoke and sombre looks within were in strange contrast to the fresh air and cheerful skies without. Arriving at the penitentiary [illegible] that Castle of Delinquency together. The formality of receiving and disposing of the convicts being ended, he then had an opportunity to ask for Lieut. Brain. After a brief delay, the consent of Brain to the visit having been first obtained, he was taken for the interview into the well warmed and lighted corridor.—The Prisoner cheerfully reached out one hand by way of friendly welcome, while in the other he held his pipe and tobacco box, the solace of his prison hours. The formalities of the interview being over, pencil and paper were soon at work tracing the story which had been told in the newspapers before, but this time it came from Brain's own lips, and in his own way. Long after the heat and passion of the war had passed, and with his proud spirit mellowed, if not overcome, by confinement and suffering, it has a new interest and a personal charm.

He said: My name is John C. Brain—not Braine—and I was a First Lieutenant, commanding in the Confederate navy. My commission and orders were written on fly-sheet note paper and they were either worn out or lost. The archives of the Confederate Naval department being destroyed by the Federal forces it is impossible to obtain the original papers deposited there, but I have placed affidavits in the hands of the Attorney-General of the United States setting out all the facts in the case.—These affidavits are by Stephen R. Mallory, the Secretary of the Confederate Navy, Dr. Jones, Auditor, and Mr. Tidball, Chief Clerk of the Naval Department, Admiral Semmes, Capt. [illegible] and others. In June, 1863, I received orders from the Department at Richmond to go North with my command, consisting of 17 officers and men, and take passage in a steamer with the purpose of capturing it upon the high seas. The Chesapeake sailed from New York for Portland in December, and I took passage upon her in obedience to the orders I had previously received. After seizing the vessel I was to proceed to Seal Cove, in the Island of Grand Manan, off the coast of Maine for coal, and there hand the vessel over to Capt. John Parker, my superior officer.—In making the capture I detailed Lieut. David Cowlins and two men to take charge of the engine and fire room. The engine room communicated with the cabin by a door on the port side. After seeing the men go into the engine room I passed forward, Lieut. H. A. Parr having charge of the dock in my absence.—While forward I heard a shot fired in the engine room, and at once went aft through the cabin into the engine room, and thence into the fire room, where I found the fireman in irons. Returning to the deck I found no one in the engine room, but, much to my regret, saw the body of the Second Engineer of the Chesapeake lying across the threshold of the door. Going forward I found Lieut. Cowlins, who reported to me that when he went into engine room the engineer was below oiling the machinery, but after securing the fireman he found that officer at his post. He ordered the Engineer to surrender as a prisoner-of-war to the Confederate States of America, and that officer replied by firing a shot, which maimed one of the men for life. I did not see the firing which followed, but after seeing the man in the doorway, I sent Lieut. Parr, who was a regular physician, to examine him. Lieut. Parr pronounced the man dead. One of the witnesses who testified before U. S. Commissioner Newton, said that he saw me in my shirt sleeves with a knife in my hand. This is not only not true, but it is very unlikely that it should be true, the day being a bitter cold day in December. I had no arms except Colt's revolvers. On arriving at Seal Cove after the capture, I found that my superior officer was not there. I remained about three hours, and then proceeded up Bay of Fundy, meeting Capt. Parker at sea, in a pilot boat, about 60 miles from St. John, N. B. The captain, officers, and some of the crew of the Chesapeake were transferred to the pilot boat and taken to St. John.—Capt. Parker then took command, and changing the course of the vessel put into Shelburne, Nova Scotia, for the purpose of coaling. While the vessel was in the port I was ordered to Halifax to procure supplies, and I was never again on board the Chesapeake in an official capacity. The ship was recaptured in Sand Bar Harbor, near Halifax, by the U. S. gunboat Ella & Annie, Capt. Nicholls, and taken to that city, where the original capture was adjudged an act or war. The vessel was handed over to the owners, Messrs. Cromwell & Co., of New York; upon a deposit of $70,000 being made to the British authorities, and Mr. Seward afterward made an apology for the recapture.—I wish to make a clear and unequivocal statement that in every capture I made private property was scrupulously respected and human life never heedlessly sacrificed. The men were armed with Colt's revolvers, but carried no knives or other weapons. In every case I issued strict orders to my officers and men not to fire upon any one unless resistance was offered. At the close of the war I was in command of the Confederate States schooner St. Mary's in the West Indies. Upon being informed of that event I burned the vessel, and returned to this country in October, 1865, trusting for security to President Lincoln's Proclamation of Amnesty. I engaged in business at Savannah, where my family now are. On the 13th of September, 1866, I was arrested at the Wall House in Williamsburgh, and, after being ironed, I was taken to the Forty-fifth Precinct Station House, where I was kept all night without bedding of any kind, though I offered to pay liberally for it. I took a cold that night which has been the cause of much suffering. After being taken before the United States Commissioner, I was sent to this prison, where I have been ever since, my case being continued from day to day and month to month without trial. I wish to repeat that I am not by any means the bloodthirsty individual I have been represented.

Lieut. Brain was a tall, straight, and commanding-looking personage when in health, but his sufferings in prison have been so intense that he cannot walk without the aid of a crutch, and is, perhaps, permanently disabled. His right foot is much swollen from inflammatory rheumatism, a disease he attributes to the unavoidable dampness of the prison, and he is indeed a wreck of the man who entered it nearly three years ago. He is only 29 years of age, but says, with a [illegible] he has grown old faster than with the flight of years. He is a man of mild and affable manners and agreeable conversation, and seems in his bearing to have kept himself untainted from the prison atmosphere about him. A widowed mother and two young daughters depend upon him for support, and he expresses himself as anxious to be with them. Efforts are being made to secure his pardon at the hands of President Johnson, but if he is not pardoned, the Constitution guarantees him a speedy trial, and it is made the duty of the courts of the Government to see that this is not only accorded to him, but insisted upon. Had either of these things been done, that dreadful spectacle of a man, not convicted of any crime, compelled to be the daily companion of convicted felons, would not now offend the nobler instincts of the American people. With a shattered constitution and a frame that is no longer the subject of the will, he drags himself about the prison, and even finds it necessary to appeal to the judgment of his visitor that the reports of some newspapers, that he has lost his reason, are untrue. That was a sad and painful record which the hand of the story-writer traced in the life of Philip Nolan, but here is a man without a country and without a trial, whose few years of suffering reverse the natural order, and make the truth of history look for a parallel in the tales of fiction.

NASBY.

Mr. Nasby and His Friends Consider the Question of Bread and Butter—A Narrow Escape.

POST OFFIS, CONFEDRIT X ROADS, (wich is in the Stait uv Ky.) January 15, 1869.

The question wat kin I do with myself? is not solved. My return from Noo York so ignominyusly, on foot, wuz a serious disappintment to my friends at the corners. They felt when I left em that they hed me fixed for life, and their sorrer at my ontimely return was genuine. Bascom ez soon ez he saw me enter his bar weary and foot-sore, remarkt with a profane ejaculoshun that I'd be his rooin yet.

I am a man uv action. To wunst I called a meeting uv my friends to consider the situashen and to arrange for another vencher. I remarkt to em I hed not lost faith in Noo York; that I wuz certin that that city wuz [illegible] I proposed that another [illegible] shood be raised for me, the same ez before, and that I shood hev one more trial. But they yoonanimusly declined, feelin that I hedn't suffishen control of my own appetite for a grocery keeper, and that investments in that direction wood be a perpetual waste uv capital wich the corners could not afford.

Various methods uv makin a livin were sejested, but none met my approval. One wood sejest this thing in San Francisco; and another that in Alaska; and each wood swear that every one wuz the very thing. Their readiness to agree and the numerousnis uv the miles the places wuz away satisfied me that distance wuz the main pint with em.

That misrable wretch, Joe Bigler, happened in at a moment when they wuz a discussin the feasibility uv a conductorship on a street railroad in Noo Orleans—ez tho the directors of the companies hedn't all got dissipated nephews to fill rich, responsible places—when he remarkt that the obtoosenis uv humanity wuz one uv the wonders of the nineteenth century.

"Make uv him," said Josef, "a Dimekratic organ grinder, saw off his rite leg, dress him in bloo, git him an instrooment wich will play Dixie, The Bonnie Bloo Flag, and sich toons, and plant him on the side walks uv Looisville, Noo York or any other Demokratic city, and his forchoon is made."

"But why dress me in bloo? Why not in grey ef I play confedrit toons?

"Innocence! Didn't the Dimocrisy always wear bloo while they wuz whistlin confedrit toons? Even in the North they don't object to a bloo coat so that they know there's a confedrit heart under it!"

"But," replied I, "I wuzn't a soljer—wich is, only ez a draftid man, and then only for a short time."

"That don't matter," remarkt Josef, "no more wuz the heft of the Dimocrisy. The bulk uv em wich served, served as draftid men. But circumstance is in your favor. The regular organ grinders, them wich wuz volunteers, put onto a placard wich hangs onto their instroomeut, words to this effect:

"Enlisted July 19, 1862. Shot through the leg at Antietam."

"Yoo kin put onto yourn this proud inscripshen:

"Draftid Sept. 6th, 1863—desertid Sept. 30th, 1863. Lost rite leg in an encounter with Provost Marshels Oct. 18th, 1863."

"Sich an inscripshen wood melt the heart uv every Demekratic passer-by, and they'd fill yoor cigar-box with coppers. Wich uv em cood resist sich an appeal? Think uv wat a harvest yoo'd reap in Looisville when Breckenridge comes home, and in Frankfort when he is inoggeratid Governor uv Kentucky! It's the dodge for yoo, Parson."

I thot the matter over for a minit, and it pleased me. The life of an organ grinder is by no means to be despised. It's a dreamy, poetical, contemplative sort uv eggistence. Ez ther ain't any manyool labor in it beyond the mere turnin uv a crank, I am satisfied that it wood soot me.—Then one sees so much of life. Constantly before yoo is a ever changin panorama—yoo see humanity in all its phases—and when nite comes how sweet the rest, how inspirin the likker, wich yoo hev honestly earned by your manly exertions!

"Is it necessary that I shel hev a leg ampitatid?" askt I.

"Certinly!" replied Josef.

"Then I decline!" sed I. "Aside from the pain I hev a regard for 'em legs. They saved my life in all the skirmishes I wuz in doorin my brief term uv servis ez a draftid man in '63, I will not part with one uv them."

"This is triflin with yoor friends, sir!" ejaculated Bascom. "Yoo hev the way opened for a honist livin and yoo refuse to walk ye into it. This cannot be permitted."

"It cannot be permitted!" ekkoed McPelter, Pennipacker and the rest uv em.

"Joseph, hev yoo suffishent skill to ampitate a limb?" asks Bascom.

"I hev," replied Joseph, "ef yoo will furnish me a carvin knife and a hand saw. I've seen it done in confedrit hospitals. True the victims didn't most alius survive. Ef yoo do stand it, Parson, think uv the glorious life organ grindin is—ef yoo die under it console yourself by thinkin how much organ grindin yoo've escaped! Bring the knife and saw and somebody twist a handkercher about his leg."

And forthwith they ceased me, throwed me onto the bar and tied me there, and brot a dull knife and a saw, and that cuss would hev hackt into my leg hed it not bin for Deekin Pogram.

"Joseph Bigler!" sed this most thankful, "truly tell us, wat are the chances uv his survivin this operashen?"

"About one in a thousand, I shood say, and that's why I am so anxious to commence!" promptly replied Joseph, [illegible] the knife, "[illegible] the Deekin hastily," let him up. He owes me thirty-seven dollars with interest, sence the second day he arrived in this place, wich he borrered. Ef he dies its gone—ef he lives he may strike suthin that'll enable him to pay it."

"Slash away Bigler!" remarkt Bascom vishusly, "he owes me seven hundred dollars for drinks sence he's bin here, and ef he lives he'll double it in a year."

There wuz an animatid discussion es to whether Bigler shood go on or stay his eager hand. Fortunately I owed evry one uv the bystanders, and wat wuz more fortunate, the most uv em wuz better fixed than Bascom. The heft uv my indebtidnis to the others wuz for borrered money, clothin, and sich things wich a man kin git along without. Bascom knows that so long ez I live I must hev his goods, money or no money, and hence his desire to see me either get lucrative employment or die.

But the majority was agin him—he yeeled, and I wuz saved. "Thank Heaven," I exclaimed ez I riz, "thank Heaven for debt. Hed I bin less hefty on the borrer, I wood now be a cold corpse."

I must git out uv this ez soon es possible.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.,
(Wich is Postmaster.)

BREAD CAST UPON THE WATERS.

"Please, sir, will you buy my chestnuts?"

"Chestnuts! No!" returned Ralph Moore, looking carelessly down on the upturned face, whose large brown eyes, shadowed by tangled curls of flaxen hair, were appealing so pitifully to his own. "What do I want of chestnuts?"

"But please sir, do buy 'em," pleaded the little one, reassured by the rough kindness of his tone. "Nobody seems to care for them, and—and—"

She fairly burst into tears, and Moore, who had been on the point of brushing carelessly past her stopped instinctively.

"Are you very much in want of money?"

"Indeed sir, we are," sobbed the child; "mother sent me out, and—"

"Nay, little one, don't cry in such a heart-broken way," said Ralph, smoothing her hair down with careless gentleness. "I don't want your chestnuts; but here is a quarter for you, [illegible]"

[illegible] ed, and incoherent thanks the child pouted out through a rainbow of smiles and tears, but strode on his way, muttering between his teeth:

"That cuts off my supply of cigars for the next twenty-four hours. I don't care, though, for the brown, eyed object really did cry as if she hadn't a friend in the world. Hang it, I wish I was rich enough to help every poor creature out of the slough of despond!"

While Ralph Moore was indulging in these very natural reflections, the dark-orbed little damsel whom he had confronted was dashing down the street, regardless of the basket of unsold nuts that still dangled upon her arm. Down an obscure lane she darted, between tall, ruinous rows of houses, and up a narrow wooden staircase to a room where a pale, ghastly-looking woman, with large brown eyes like her own, was sewing as busily as if the breath of life depended upon every stitch, and two little ones were contentedly playing in the sunshine that temporarily supplied the place of the absent fire.

"Mary! back already? Surely you have not sold your chestnuts so soon."

"Oh, mother, mother, mother," ejaculated the breathless child. "A gentleman gave me a whole quarter! Only think, mother, a whole quarter!"

If Ralph Moore could only have seen the rapture which his tiny silver gift diffused around it, in the poor widow's poverty-stricken home, he would have grudged still less the temporary privation of cigars to which his generosity had subjected him.

Years came and went. The little chestnut girl passed as entirely out of Ralph Moore's memory as if her pleading eyes had never touched the soft spot in his heart, but Mary Lee never forgot the stranger who had given her the silver piece.

The crimson window curtains were closely drawn, to shut out the storm and tempest of the bleak December night; the fire was glowing cheerily in the well filled grate, the dinner-table, all in a glitter with cut glass, rare china, and polished silver, was only waiting for the presence of Mr. Audley.

"What can it be that detains papa?" said Mrs. Audley, a fair, handsome matron of about thirty, as she glanced at the dial of a tiny enameled watch. Six o'clock, and he does not make his appearance.

"There's a man with him in the study, mamma—came on business," said Robert Audley, a pretty boy, eleven years old, who was reading by the fire.

"I'll call him again," said Mrs. Audley, stepping to the door.

But as she opened it the brilliant gas-light fell full upon the face of an humble looking man, in worn and threadbare garments, who was leaving the house, while her husband stood in the doorway of his study, apparently relieved to be rid of his visitor.

"Charles," said Mrs. Audley, who is that man, and what does he want?

"His name is Moore, I believe, and he came to see if I would bestow upon him that vacant messengership in the bank."

"And will you?"

"I don't know, Mary; I must think about it."

"Charles give him the situation."

"Why, my love?"

"Because I ask it of you as a favor, and you have said a thousand times you would not deny me anything."

"And I will keep my word, Mary," said her husband, kissing her fondly, I'll write the fellow a note this evening. I believe I've got his address somewhere about me."

An hour or two later, when Bobbie and Frank and little Minnie were tucked snugly in bed, in the spacious nursery above stairs, Mrs. Audley told her husband why she was interested in the fate of a man whose face she had not seen for twenty years.

"That's right, my little wife!" said her husband, folding her fondly to his breast, when the simple tale was concluded, "never forget one who has been kind to you in the days when you needed kindness most."

Ralph Moore was sitting the same night in his poor lodgings beside his ailing wife's sick-bed, when a liveried servant brought a note from that rich and prominent bank director, Charles Audley.

"Good news, Bertha!" he exclaimed, joyously, as he read the brief words, "We shall not starve—Mr. Audley promises me the vacant situation!"

"You have dropped something from the note, Ralph," said Mrs. Moore pointing to a slip of paper that lay on the floor.

He stooped to recover the estray. It was a fifty-dollar bill, neatly folded in a piece of paper, on which was written:

"In grateful remembrance of the silver quarter that a kind stranger bestowed on the little [illegible] bread on the waters of life, and after many years it had returned to him."

The Maimed Brigade.

Go where you will in all this land and you will find the members of the Maimed Brigade. The blue has faded from their dress, and the brass letters have dropped from their caps, but there is no mistaking that they have been soldiers. They have no need to refer to muster rolls or to exhibit parchment discharges to prove they were in the army. Fifty thousand strong is the Maimed Brigade! They march in our streets, not with the precision of yore, but as undaunted still. Brave men! Their limbs are scattered over a dozen States. They moulder and whiten on the same fields with the patriots slain—and the hands of the dead may grasp the dead hands of the living, though the latter be a thousand miles from the throbbing heart that once warmed them with their blood. Fifty thousand men who have laid some of their limbs upon their country's altar as sacrifices to liberty, move daily among us.—Were they to pass through this city in regiments, for a whole day from any given point could our eyes rest on the columns of the Maimed Brigade, a thousand tattered battle-flags would wave above them, held by one-armed heroes, and many thousand footless legs would be keeping step to the music of the Union. Let us not forget the one-armed and one-legged soldiers who form an army four times as large as the old army of the United States; and fully as large as the present one. They need not be gathered together and passed in review before the people in whose behalf they have suffered and still suffer, to assert the fact of their being.

The Government has recognized and given them as far as they have made application, pensions and artificial limbs. But let the people be careful that they do not forget them. The battles these poor fellows are now fighting are harder to win and fraught with more danger than any battles of the rebellion. Thousands of stalwart men, lion-hearted and steel-nerved, who stormed Mission Ridge, or bore down upon the columns of Lee without fear, to-day stand appalled before the dread squadron of Winter's cavalry. A pension is but a meagre—a very meager support, and an artificial limb is a poor—a very poor substitute. Let an able-bodied man with a family to take care of, ask himself what annuity he would swap an arm or leg for. That is the way to test the validity of the claim the Maimed Brigade has upon our consideration.

There are many places these heroic men can fill as well as anybody. Those who have but one arm can make good book-keepers; those who have one leg can make good salesmen, while neither can plow, nor sow nor reap to advantage. Away to the fields and workshops, you lilly fingered, pale-faced, dwaddling dandy behind the dry-goods counter, and give your place to a disabled soldier a defender of your country in exchange for a more robust frame, and a more certain future competency. All ye non-producers who have perfect limbs, and who took good care to keep them so all through the war, who are now occupying paying positions which the lame soldier can fill as well, prepare to vacate in his favor. Make way we say for the Maimed Brigade!—*Chicago Post.*

A Case of Self-Assertion.

Captain Burton has written a book on Brazil, and his wife has superintended its publication in London. The lady writes the preface to the work, and for once a preface is likely to be read. Mrs. Burton's superb self-assertion is so perfect that we reprint her paragraphs entire:

"Before the reader dives into the interior of Brazil with my husband as a medium, let me address two words to him.

"I have returned home, on six months' leave of absence, after three years in Brazil. One of the many commissions I am to execute for Captain Burton is to see the following pages through the press.

"It has been my privilege, during these three years, to have been his almost constant companion; and I consider that to travel, write, read, and study under such a master, is no small boon to any one desirous of seeing and learning.

"Although he frequently informs me, in a certain Oriental way, that "the Moslem can permit no equality with women," yet he has chosen me, his pupil, for this distinction, in preference to a more competent stranger.

"As long as there is anything difficult to do, a risk to be incurred, or any chance of improving the mind and of educating one's self, I am a very faithful disciple; but I now begin to feel that while he and his readers are old friends, I am humbly standing unknown in the shadow of his glory. It is therefore time for me respectfully but firmly to assert that, although I proudly accept the trust confided to me, and pledge myself not to avail myself of my discretionary powers to alter one word of the original text, I protest vehemently against his religious and moral sentiments, which belie a good and chivalrous life. I point the finger of indignation particularly at what misrepresents our holy Roman Catholic Church, and at what upholds that unnatural and repulsive law, Polygamy, which the author is careful not to practice himself, but from a high moral pedestal he preaches to the ignorant as the means of population in young countries.

"I am compelled to differ with him on many other subjects; but, be it understood, not in the common spirit of domestic jar, but with a mutual agreement to differ and enjoy our differences, whence points of interest never flag.

"Having now justified myself, and given a friendly warning to a fair or gentle reader—the rest must take care of themselves—I leave him or her to steer through these anthropological sand banks and hidden rocks as best he or she may."

A spirited lady is Mrs. Burton! No doubt the Captain is proud of her.

—A Florida paper says the unusual frost which visited that State in December last did not permanently injure the fruit prospect. New shoots have appeared, profusely laden with blossoms.

ADVERTISING RATES. [illegible] of $1.00 per square for the first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion [illegible] cents. A liberal discount [illegible] advertisements.

[illegible] measures a square.

Business Notices not [illegible] themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged invariably ten cents a line for each insertion.

All advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, Editor and Proprietor.

Beaver, Penna., March 24, 1869.

FOR GOVERNOR, 1869,

JOHN W. GEARY.

A Constitutional Convention has been held in Texas. It finished its work and adjourned on the 6th of February. The most important measure before it was the division of the State. This carried and the new State will be called West Texas. If this division is acquiesced in, and there is no cause to doubt this, the constitution of the new State and Texas proper, will be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection on the first Monday of July. Either Texas or West Texas will still be much larger than any other State in the Union, California perhaps excepted. The constitution of the new State has the genuine loyal ring, while that of the old smacks a good deal of disloyalty.

Chairman William A. Wallace, has taken the war-path again. He has recently sent a "confidential" [illegible] watch the Spring Elections. He talks in this strain to them:

Harrisburg, Pa., Feb. 1, 1869.

Dear Sir: *Do not neglect the Spring Elections.* We must secure our fair proportion of election officers in every locality.

Judges, Inspectors and Assessors are very important officers, and if attention be given to the matter we can elect more than one-half of them in the State.

Arouse our friends to the necessity of doing this. Elect men of nerve and will to these places. It is a great error to select weak men. The Radicals last fall, by unscrupulous use of their election officers, rejected more legal votes than they had majority in October. This must not be permitted again. The way to prevent it is to see that we have firm men on the boards, and that we have our full share every where.

Let us invoke you to give this subject your *earnest attention.*

Very respectfully, yours,

William A. Wallace, *Ch'n.*

Republicans! let W. A. W. not catch us "napping." Let us too watch the Spring Elections and see that we have our proportionate share of intelligent, positive men on each of the election boards. Remember that we have a Governor and Supreme Judge to elect this year, and it is very important that a fair election be held. This can only be secured by having watchful Republicans everywhere to checkmate the opposition. Let us select such on the third Friday of March.

PENN'A. AND THE CABINET.

Some six or eight days ago, General Grant declared his intention to nominate one member of his Cabinet from Pennsylvania, but gave no intimation as to whom he should select. He said the gentleman intended for the Department of the Interior would probably be as much surprised as any one when his name is announced.—The President assured over-urgent politicians, that the person he should appoint "is and has been a Republican from the first; and this I think," continued the General, "will be satisfactory to you all."

As soon as the above facts became generally known in Washington—which was in an incredibly short time—some of the "rule-or-ruin" members of the Republican party—among whom was Col. M'Clure, of Philadelphia,—repaired immediately to Grant's Head-quarters and peremptorily demanded to know if Ex-Gov. Curtin was the man. They were distinctly informed that "he was not the man." Col. M'Clure at once, assuming to speak for the great Republican party of Pennsylvania, told the President elect that he should "appoint a representative politician," and that Geo. H. Stuart, of Philadelphia, whom it was rumored Grant intended to appoint, was not one; that Pennsylvania would be carried against the Republican party at the Gubernatorial election next fall, if he were nominated, etc. Grant replied that, while he had never intimated an intention of appointing Mr. Stuart, he thought the objection unsound. He [Grant] "was not a representative politician," although he had been elected by a political party. Mr. Stuart was a sound Republican, and had rendered good service during the war.

We entertain a high opinion of the eminent abilities and patriotism of Ex-Gov. Curtin, and deeply regret he should have permitted his name to be presented to General Grant by those who only wished him in the Cabinet that they might use him to promote private and selfish ends at the expense of the general welfare. He may now feelingly exclaim, "God save me from my friends!" If he had ever had any show for a Cabinet appointment, he would have lost it in the course pursued by the M'Clure party. Gen. Grant is not the man to be pushed from his conclusions by the impertinance of self-opinionated and arrogant politicians; and we are gratified that he took the first opportunity to repel such political arrogance and presumption, while we deeply sympathise in the disappointment of Ex-Gov. Curtin.

We regret that Col. M'Clure should have denounced Mr. Stuart, in the name of the Republican party, as disqualified for a seat in the Cabinet. It was injudicious, injurious, unwarranted. We venture the assertion that a great majority of the people of this State would hail the nomination of Mr. Stuart—were there any likelihood of it—with feelings of grateful satisfaction. He is a man of great ability, enlightened and liberal philanthropy, and was unremitting in his efforts, as head of the Sanitary Commission of this State, in promoting the comfort of our sick and disabled soldiers during the late war, and has always acted with the Republican party. The course of this faction, while it misrepresents the feelings of the party, is calculated to injure it at home and abroad. Let Grant bring into his Cabinet men of like ability, integrity and patriotism possessed by Stuart, and he will have an Administration at once honest and capable; like Cæsar's wife—"unsuspected."

There is, as yet, no certainty that Stuart will be appointed. To-morrow the President will be inaugurated, and in our next we will be able to give Grant's Cabinet complete.

THE PARAGUAY OUTRAGE.

It will be remembered that some months ago accounts reached from Paraguay brought the intelligence of the arrest of some of the attaches of the American Minister accredited to that Republic, on their route from the hotel of the Legation—accompanied by Minister Washburn, and under the protection of the U. S. flag—to embark on a steamer for home. They were Messrs. Porter C. Bliss, from Western New York, and Geo. F. Masterman, an Englishman. Mr. Bliss went to South America eight years ago with Minister Webb. He has traveled extensively on the Eastern shore of the South American continent, engaged partly in business pursuits, but chiefly in ethnological, linguistical, and geographical researches. Mr. Masterman went to Paraguay seven years ago, to join the medical staff of the Paraguayan army. These gentlemen have just arrived at New York, from South America, on their way to Washington city, where they were ordered to report under arrest, in obediance to the conditions of their surrender by President Lopez of Paraguay, and there to answer such charges as may be preferred against them by that jealous and inhuman tyrant, who caused [illegible] a charge of complicity in a plot said to have been formed in Asuncion for the overthrow of President Lopez. No such conspiracy ever existed; at least not within the knowledge of the accused; and they emphatically declare that no member of the American Legation in Asuncion ever had anything whatever to do, either directly or indirectly, against the government of President Lopez. The conspiracy story was concocted by Benigno Lopez, brother of the President—who had been convicted of robbing the treasury of the Republic of a large sum of money—to save his neck from a halter. He said he was one of the conspirators, and took the money to aid in its prosecution. He named, as among his accomplices, U. S. Minister Washburn, the Paraguayan Minister of Foreign Affairs, Berges, the Portuguese Consul, and several other gentlemen—among them, Messrs. Bliss and Masterman, the former of whom he said had a knowledge of the plot, and the latter was secretary of the organization. The President, being of a jealous nature, believed the statement, and proceeded at once to arrest the parties, many of whom were summarily executed. On the 10th of September last, Bliss and Masterman were arrested, as before stated, heavily ironed and marched to the Paraguayan camp, about 36 miles from Asuncion, near Angostura. They were stripped of all their valuables and most of their clothing; ironed heavily, and guarded night and day; without shelter of any kind for a number of days; no change of clothing for three months; tortured in the most barbarous manner for the purpose of extorting a confession of their guilt, and the complicity of Minister Washburn, in the imaginary conspiracy. Mr. Bliss thus describes the tortures:

"We were tortured with a contrivance to which Lopez gave the name of *Cepo Uruguayana*. I have been fisticuffed in the presence of the tribunal. I was put to the torture of the *Cepo Uruguayana*, something similar to what we call bucking. It consists of placing a musket under the knees, and likewise a musket over the neck, with thongs reaching from one to the other which, on being tightened, force the head down between the knees until the chin touches the musket, the process compressing the belly and causing great pain in the back and the other parts of the body. I was subjected to this torture for over 20 minutes. Even after I was brought on board the Wasp I could not stoop without having a strong reminiscence of the torture. It made me sick for several days. Marston fainted away under it."

Under these and the like repeated tortures the prisoners yielded, and wrote out a fictitious plot of conspiracy, which Lopez had printed. Bliss was under torture fourteen different times before the tribunal, and only consented to write the falsehoods for the purpose of saving their lives. Of course, there was not a word of truth in the so-called confession. They said only what they were compelled to say. Bliss says he wrote what purported to be a history of Washburn's dealings with the conspirators, and had a sentinel placed over him to compel him to write 14 hours a day. He says he owes his life to the fact of having made the President believe in the truth of his history. He is now ready to take his oath there is not a word of truth in it. He had lived on the most intimate terms with Minister Washburn, and if he had had any thing to do with a conspiracy he (Bliss) would have known it.

Bliss and Masterman say Admiral Davis went up to Asuncion not to redress grievances, but to collect evidence to prove Washburn guilty of conspiracy against Paraguay. He adds as follows:

"Mr. Washburn's course was to all practical intents and purposes, as good a one as he could have pursued for protecting us, and inducing Lopez to release us; in fact, Mr. Washburn has really saved our lives by trying to get us out of the country, and by denouncing Lopez as a common foe to humanity as soon as possible. The course of Admiral Davis is utterly irreconcilable with my ideas of what is due to the American flag. That is the opinion of the official representatives of the United States, the Consuls, &c., in all of the ports at which we touched, and such is certainly my opinion, and the opinion of Mr. Washburn and General Webb."

On the 8th of December last, the U. S. steamer Wasp arrived at Angostura, and the Admiral immediately commanded the surrender of Messrs. Bliss and Masterman. Lopez promptly replied that they would be given up on condition they should be received as prisoners of war, and not to have any communication with the Allies. These conditions were acceded to, and they were taken on board a U. S. gun-boat which had been sent to demand their surrender, as prisoners of war, and assigned quarters in the forecastle.

The health of Messrs. Bliss and Masterman has been seriously, if not permanently shattered by their imprisonment and tortures. They are on their way to Washington, where, it is believed, their cases will be fully investigated, and such action taken as will redress their grievances, and wipe out the indignity placed upon our national honor.

—The Steamer, Lake Erie sunk a barge of coal at Sand Island, on Monday night of last week. Two other accidents of a similar nature are reported, but lack confirmation.

Hon. Columbus Delano, of Ohio, until within a few days ago, a member of Congress from Ohio, has been tendered the appointment of Internal Revenue Commissioner by General Grant, (as is generally understood and believed) Mr. Delano is regarded as one of the purest men in the nation, and the mention of his name in the above connection is satisfactory to everybody. His ability and integrity are well known and highly appreciated throughout the whole country. He will make a No. 1 officer.

Under the head of "political" we find this statement in the New York Tribune of last week:

A proposition which had been pending for several days in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives to increase the pay of the members of the Legislature from $1,000 to $1,500 per anum, came to a final vote on the 18th inst. The friends and advocates of this little grab had counted noses, and felt sure of carrying their point; but a demand for the yeas and nays by Mr. Nicholson of Beaver County being sustained, the measure was lost by a large majority, many voting against who had spoken for the nice little steal.

It has been definitely ascertained that the few self-constituted leaders of the Republican party of this State, who have been so zealously engaged for some months past in "Hunting [illegible] week at his headquarters in Washington. What transpired then and there and what the patriotic hunters accomplished may be learned in an article in this paper headed "Pennsylvania and the Cabinet." The prevailing belief now is, that these men, after being thus rebuked by Grant, will array themselves in some form or other against his administration. Whether their spleen will find vent in grumbling and continual fault-finding with everything he undertakes, or whether they will go boldly over into the camp of the enemy and make direct war upon him from there, remains to be seen. We shall be but little surprised if the latter course is the one adopted.

The Constitutional Amendment Finally Adopted.

Both Houses of the National Legislature have finally adopted the proposed constitutional amendment.

The vote in the Senate stood 39 yeas to 13 nays, and in the House 143 yeas to 43 nays.

The bill including the amendment, reads as follows:

Be it enacted, &c.: Two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States be submitted to the Legislatures of the several States, and when ratified by three-fourths thereof, it shall be a part of said Constitution.

Article 15. The right of any citizen of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

The Legislatures of twenty-eight States must ratify the above before it can become a part of the Constitution.

During 1868, the the tax-payers of Beaver county had to foot the snug *little* bill of *seventy-one thousand and seven hundred dollars and ninety-nine cents* for the running of the county machinery.—*Local.*

The receipts of the county Treasury for the year 1868 were $75,279,22. Now if the *Local* will deduct from this the sum paid on the public debt bequeathed us by its party friends some time ago, and which last year amounted to $18,072,10, the $11,184-55 paid for *new bridges* (neither of which belong to the ordinary expense account) and the $14,017,86, which still remains in the treasury, it will ascertain that "the running of the county machinery" last year cost just $32,004,71! If it can find a Democratic county in Pennsylvania whose wealth, population &c, equals Beaver, and whose *ordinary* expenses were less than our own during the year referred to, we shall be much enlightened in having it pointed out.

Taxing the People—For and Against.

An examination into the vote on the proposition to raise the pay of the members of the State Legislature from $1,000, the sum stipulated in the contract of election, to $1,5000, sustains with point and force the allegation that the responsibility for the extravagant legislation of this winter rests on the Democratic party at least equally with any other. Of the twenty-eight members of the House voting for this measure, but ten were Republicans, while eighteen were Democrats. Of the sixty votes against the motion, forty-four were cast by Republicans, and sixteen by Democrats. To put it in another and stronger light, a great majority of all the Republican votes cast were given against, and a clear majority of all the Democratic votes cast were given in favor of the fifteen-hundred dollar outrage. Again, of the sixty-two Republican members of the House, but ten were found shameless enough or reckless enough to vote for taxing the people with the $66,000, involved in this proposition, while eighteen out of the thirty-eight Democrats recorded their votes in its favor. Or the proportion may be better illustrated perhaps thus: Only about one-tenth of the Republican strength of the House voted for this additional taxation, while almost one-half of the Democratic members did so. The motion itself, moreover, it should not be forgotten, was made by a Democrat, Mr. McMiller, of Montgomery.—*Forney's Press.*

The Democratic Candidate for Governor of New Hampshire.

Two or three years ago the Democrats of New Hampshire talked of nominating Gen. Bedel as a candidate for Governor, which astonished that gentleman to such a degree that he went home one day and sat for many hours in deep thought. His wife remarking his meditative state, inquired what ailed him. "Well," said he, after a pause, "there is some talk of nominating me for Governor, and I have been thinking all day, 'what mean action' have I ever performed that should lead the Democrats of New Hampshire to think of nominating me for Governor.'" He had to give it up, as he could not solve the riddle, and as he has this year accepted their nomination the natural inference is that he has done something very mean since the period to which allusion has been made. He has frequently told the story during the last two or three years, but has ceased its repetition, now that it has assumed a new phase, since his actual nomination.

Remarkable Longevity.—There resides on the Harding Pike, twelve miles from the city, a Mrs. Dinah Vics, a widow lady, who is verging on her hundred and fourteenth year. She is vigorous, healthy, and is, though almost incredible to relate, still able to ride on horseback. She has been married three times, has four hundred descendants living, has been a widow for twenty-three years, and has a great, great, great, grand daughter of three summers. Each of her husbands served in the Revolutionary war, for which she draws a pension. She is living with her daughter, who has reached her ninetieth year. The old lady has always had good health.—*Nashville Press.*

THE STENNECKE WILL CASE.

Startling Development—Arrest of Dr. Paul Schoeppe for Murder.

On Tuesday morning, Dr. Paul Schoeppe, of Carlisle, was arrested, on a warrant issued by Justice DeHuff upon information made by Constable Sanno, for the murder of Miss Maria M. Stennecke. The information of the constable was based upon the report of the chemist in Baltimore, to the effect that he had discovered poison in the stomach of Miss Stennecke, which had been submitted to him for examination. Dr. Schoeppe was committed to jail to await his trial at the April term of Oyer and Terminer.

The circumstances of this case were so mysterious that we forbore commenting upon them, in justice to the parties concerned, until something should be definitely settled by scientific or judicial investigation, as we were assured would be the case.—There seems no longer any occasion for silence. On the 28th of January, Miss Maria M. Stennecke, a maiden lady of seventy years of age, who had previously resided in Baltimore, but had been staying in this place for some months, died suddenly at the Mansion House, under suspicious circumstances. During her visit, she was attended by a young German physician, Dr. Paul Schoeppe by name, who was also a comparative stranger in this community. Dr. Schoeppe was in attendance upon Miss Stennecke, on the evening previous to her death, and on the following morning she was discovered by the chambermaid in which she continued until the afternoon, when she died. One of our town physicians was called in for consultation, but simply shook his head and stated that she was already *in articulo mortis,* and he could do nothing for her.

After he death of Miss Stennecke, a will, bearing date November 17th, 1868, was found amongst her papers, which devised her property to various benevolent and religious associations. When this will was offered for probate in Baltimore, the Attorney for Dr. Schoeppe offered a later will, written by himself, and witnessed by his father, Rev. P. Schoeppe, and himself, devising all her property to him. The Court directed an issue to be joined; to test the validity of the will, and in the mean time, suspicion being aroused as to the cause of Miss Stennecke's sudden death, an appropriation of $300 was made by the court to have her body exhumed and the stomach submitted to a distinguished chemist for examination.—Schoeppe's arrest on Tuesday, was the result of that examination. It is also alleged by parties in Baltimore, who were well acquainted with Miss Stennecke's handwriting, that her signature to the second will is a forgery.

Amongst the papers of Miss Stennecke, was found a receipt, which indicates that there was a contract of marriage between her and Dr. Schoeppe, as had been generally rumored through this community. It reads as follows:

Carlisle, Pa., Jan. 14, 1869.

Received of Miss M. M. Stennecke one bond of the State of Missouri, of one thousand dollars, ($1,000,) date 16th day of October, 1858, (No. 979,) city of Jefferson.

Being part of the amount of five thousand dollars, the sum agreed upon by Miss M. M. Stennecke and Dr. Paul Schoeppe, to be paid to Dr. Paul Schoeppe by Miss M. M. Stennecke, under the proviso that Miss M. M. Stennecke has (by this contract for marriage) the entire control, possession and right to her own estate, personal and real, and to the management of the same.

P. Schoeppe.

On Saturday after the publication of the *Herald,* containing charges of foul play in the death of Miss Stennecke, Dr. Schoeppe brought us a card for publication in the *Volunteer.* It was simply an expression of contempt for the *Herald's* insinuations; and we suggested to him, that a card, to be of any avail in quieting the [illegible] mors that ailed the town, should contain some tangible proof to refute these charges. He then made certain statements to us, in regard to what occurred in Miss Stennecke's room on the day of her death, which we took some pains to verrify if possible, but which, we regret to say, did not prove true.—*Carlisle Volunteer.*

[From the New York Tribune, Feb. 23.]

ELECTION FRAUDS.

The report of the Committee of Congress which investigated the Tammany election frauds seems, to judge from the full abstract given elsewhere, to present as the authenticated digest of sworn evidence facts familiar for months to the readers of the *Tribune,* and to base thereon a series of recommendations for legislative action altogether too elaborate to receive any attention at this Congress, but too just and too obviously demanded to be long neglected by the next. Look once more at the facts. It is proved before this Committee, on the testimony of many and unimpeachable witnesses, that

1. Thousands of aliens fraudulently procured certificates of naturalization during a few weeks immediately preceding our election.
2. Many hundreds of certificates were granted in the names of fictitious persons, that those holding them might have facilities for voting many times.
3. Many hundreds holding these certificates *did* thus vote many times—ranging from twice up to forty times or more.
4. The frauds committed in counting the ballots were nearly equal to those in casting them.
5. There was a combination of officers, judicial and otherwise, to protect those committing these frauds, and no one has been punished for them.
6. The Democratic electors for President, and the candidates on the Democratic State ticket, were elected only by the aid of this fraudulent voting.

Look again at some of the facts developed in the examination of witnesses on these points: In the Superior Court, in a single day, and mainly by the solitary exertions of the indefatigable Judge McCunn, there were issued 2,109 naturalization certificates. In the Supreme Court, in a single day, toward the close of this heated Democratic term, Judge Barnard issued 955 naturalization certificates. From the 8th to the 23d of October that remarkable Judge issued a *daily average* of 718. The blanks printed for this Court (which had never issued naturalization papers before), and for Judge McCunn's Court were on a scale that looked to their issue only by tens of thousands. The fees were paid by tickets on Tammany, printed with equally splendid profusion. Both courts are proved to have knowingly and deliberately issued papers to men who never appeared in Court at all. They were sent broadcast over the city, and distributed throughout the State. Not less that 68,343 of them were issued from the two courts of Judge Barnard and Judge McCunn. Not one fraudulent paper has been traced to a Republican Court.

—We have stated these facts in as cold and passionless a manner as we can command. We submit them this morning to the sober judgment of honest men—of whatever party—without one word of comment.

On dit at Washington, says that a prominent Senator, who once before distinguished himself in a similar manner, appeared suddenly, a few since before the ladies in the parlor of the St. James Hotel in his favorite *dishabille* costume, and flourished a revolver in a very careless manner. He was attired in nothing but a single article of raiment, and was of course intoxicated at the time. The sensation produced, however, was startling. As he has promised to reform, I refrain from giving his name.

FROM NEW YORK.

Meeting of Officers of the Army of the Potomac.

New York, Feb. 22.—At the armory of the 22d Regiment, Fourteenth street, near Sixth avenue, a meeting of the officers of the Army of the Potomac was held, 448 officers being present. General Butterfield called the meeting to order, and stated its object to be the following of the example led by the armies of the West in forming permanent organizations to perpetuate the memories of the war and keep up social intercourse.—He moved that the ranking officer present should temporarily preside, which was carried with *one* dissenting voice, and General George B. M'Clellan, being decided to be the ranking officer, took the chair, and in a few words thanked the convention for permitting him once more to greet them.

After fixing upon July 5th as the time, and New York as the place for holding a convention and appointing an executive committee of one from each corps to have charge of the arrangements, the meeting adjourned.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Harrisburg, Pa., Feb. 25, 1869.

SENATE.

Democratic Remonstrance.

Numerous remonstrances have been presented by the Democratic Senators, including Linderman, Davis, Jackson, Turner, Wilson and others against the ratification of the proposed fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

ALLEGHENY SEWERAGE.

Mr. Graham presented the resolution of the Allegheny City Councils for an act relative to sewers and sewerage assessments.

HOUSE BILL PASSED.

The bill from the House defraying the expenses of the Greenback Contested Election Committee in Philadelphia was passed finally.

The bill from the House paying Mr. Witham, ousted Democratic Representative for the whole session, was postponed, after reducing the amendment to four hundred dollars.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

Preventing and punishing the publication of obscene advertisements and sale of noxious medicines.

Supplement regulating arbitrations and proceedings in courts, making two verdicts and judgements on the same title final and conclusive.

For more convenient dispatch of public business in courts.

Relating to returns of surveys in Land Department.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

RATE OF INTEREST.

Being public calender day, the bill allowing parties to contract for interest at ten per cent. Was taken up. It was opposed by McMiller, Eachback, Humphrey and Porter of York, and favored by Strang, Brown of Huntingdon, Wilson, Rogers and McCullough. It was amended by Mr. Niles to seven per cent. and referred back to the Judiciary General.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

On motion of Mr. Strang, the joint resolution urging Congress against the incorporation of railway companies by the General Government, passed finally.

Pending discussion of the bill securing the people of the Commonwealth against frauds in the sale of patent rights, adjourned till evening.

EVENING SESSION.

PUBLIC BILLS

Being in order, Mr. Rea, of Erie, called up the bill securing the people of the Commonwealth against frauds in the sale of patent rights, passed finally, with numerous amenements.

Mr. Adaire, of Philadelphia, called up his joint resolution for final adjournment on March tenth. He moved to amend by substituting March 24, Mr. Davis, of Philadelphia, moved a postponement. He was opposed to sending such a bill to the Senate, who would then be master of the House with the appropriation in their possession. Various motions making the bill the special order on days after the recess, failed, and Mr. Davis' motion prevailed, yeas 57, nays 35. During the discussion, Mr. Wilson, of Allegheny, favored an early adjournment.

Mr. Playford, of Fayette, called up the Senate bill reducing the tonnage tax on coal, coke and crushed rock sand. Passed finally.

Mr. Nelson, of Wayne, called up the bill regulating forfeiture of policies of Life Insurance, and protecting women possessing the same. Passed first reading.

Mr. Brown, of Huntingdon, called up the Senate bill increasing the capital of the Cambria Iron Company to five millions, and authorizing the purchase of real estate, explaining that the Company proposed manufacturing steel rails. Passed second reading.

Taxes on Spirits, Petroleum, Etc.

Mr. Jackson, of Sullivan, introduced a very important bill in the Senate to-day, imposing State taxes on distilled spirits, petroleum, anthracite coal and boom companies. On distilled spirits, twenty cents per gallon, with authority to the State Treasurer and Auditor General to appoint assessors, with due powers of entering, inspecting, &c; penalty $1,000 fine for refusing entrance and for evading or attempting to evade the tax, double tax charges. The compensation of the assessors and collectors to be seven per cent, and the bonds twenty thousand dollars. The tax on petroleum to be ten cents per barrel of forty gallons, with same penalties. On anthracite coal two cents per ton, with same penalties. On Boom companies, three cents per thousand feet of lumber.

The Fortieth Congress.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Washington, Feb. 25, 1869.

SENATE.

The bill amendatory of the act exempting manufacturers of government naval machinery from internal revenue tax was taken up and passed by a vote of 36 to 25.

Mr. Anthony offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee to report any modification in the joint rules that might be necessary to facilitate the transaction of public business. Adopted.

Mr. Chandler, from the Committee on commerce, reported with amendments the bill to preserve harbors of the United States, against encroachment and obstructions. It provides for the appointment of a mixed board of officers and civilians to have general supervision of the subject, and recommends to Congress such measures as they may agree upon.

Mr. Osborn introduced a bill granting lands in Florida to aid in the construction of the Pensacola and Louisville Railroad. Referred to the Public Lands Committee.

The joint resolution providing that on the fourth of March both Houses shall meet at 3 p. m. instead of at noon, was agreed to.

Consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, the army appropriation bill, was resumed. The pending question was on a point of order raised by Mr. Grimes, that the amendment offered by Mr. Sumner, to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the outstanding interest account of Massachusetts for advances made for the United States in the war of 1812, was out of order. After discussion the amendment was decided out of order by a vote of 19 to 21.

Mr. Davis then offered an additional section, which was agreed to, providing that brevet appointments in the army shall be made honorary, conferring no command or right to pay or emolument of any kind.

Mr. Morton moved to strike out the third section, providing that until otherwise directed by law no appointment shall be made in the adjutant, inspector, pay, quartermaster, the commissary or the medical departments of the army. He thought this section a bad one, because it prohibited promotion, the great stimulus to the performance of duty in the army. He also commented on the amendment offered by Mr. Wilson and adopted yesterday, providing that there shall be no more appointments except of graduates at West Point, which he said was designed to exclude volunteer officers from promotion.

Mr. Wilson said the object was to prevent if possible all new appointments, in order to reduce the army. The Senator from Indiana (Morton) complained that this provision would prevent the appointment of volunteers, but the fact was there was no need for the appointment of volunteers or West Pointers. On the contrary, there were now six hundred officers in the army who might resign with advantage to the country.

Mr. Morton's motion was lost.

Mr. Wilson offered two amendments, which were agreed to, one authorizing the Secretary of War to have prepared and published a report of the results of the expedition to explore and survey the line of the fortieth parallel, the expense to be paid out of existing appropriations for the War Department, and the other appropriating two hundred thousand dollars for surveys for military defenses.

Mr. Norton moved to rescind the order for a recess, to finish the pending bill.

Mr. Sumner gave notice of a motion to reconsider the decision on his amendment.

A recess was then taken.

EVENING SESSION.

A number of private bills were passed.

The constitutional amendment was made a special order for to-morrow.

The Committee of Conference on the bill to give to Deputy Collectors and Assessors the pay of their principles where they perform principal duties, reported that they had agreed upon the bill as it originally passed the Senate. The report was concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Howe, the Senate insisted on its amendments to the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill, and agreed to the appointment of a new Committee of Conference.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A resolution was passed directing the Clerk to notify the Secretary of State of the passage of the copper tariff bill over the President's veto.

Mr. Boutwell, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported the evidence taken before that Committee in the case of Georgia. Laid on the table.

Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of considering the bill referred by him last evening from the Committee on Coinage, for the coinage of nickle copper pieces of five cents and under.

The motion was agreed to, and under the suspension of the previous question the bill passed.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, called up the report of the conference committee on the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill presented by him last evening.

The report was read. Among the changes in the bill is the adoption of the Senate amendment providing that the President, on the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall cause an examination to be made into the accounts of consular officers of the United States, into all matters connected with the business of said officers. The President is to communicate to Congress the names of the agents so appointed, together with their salaries and amount paid for their services. The disagreement between the two Houses relative to the South American commission is compromised as follows: Instead of a minister resident accredited as heretofore, a commission shall be sent to the governments of Honduras, San Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica, in Central America, and to the governments of Ecuador, Bolivia, Peru and Uruguay in South America, at a salary not exceeding $3,000 a year each.

Mr. Butler moved the previous question on the adoption of the report, but was not sustained.

Mr. Banks opposed the report because it proposed to reduce the number of Ministers Resident to four, viz: one each to Brazil, New Granada, Chile and Guatemala. The Government should be fully represented at these Central and South American Republics.

Mr. Butler supported the report.

Mr. Mungen could not see any reason why these South American missions should be abolished, while we maintained one at Liberia.

Mr. Pruyn opposed the report.

Mr. Butler again called the previous question, and Mr. Banks demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and the report disagreed to, yeas 45, nays 102.

On motion of Mr. Banks, the House insisted upon its bill, and asked a new conference committee.

Mr. Boutwell submitted a report from the Conference Committee on the suffrage constitutional amendment. The report recommends the House to recede from from its amendment and agree to the Senate proposition.

Mr. Boutwell demanded the previous question on agreeing to the report.

Mr. Woodward, of Pennsylvania, raised a point of order that it was necessary to present the joint resolution when passed to the President of the United States for his approval.

The Speaker overruled the point of order, citing several precedents to show it was unnecessary.

The conference report was adopted, 143 to 43. The proposed amendment is as follow:

Be it resolved, &c., Two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States be submitted to the Legislatures of the several States, and when ratified by three-fourths thereof, it shall be a part of said constitution:

Article 15. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, moved the suspension of the rules for the purpose of discharging the Committee of the Whole from consideration of the legislative appropriation bill.

The rules were suspended and the Committee discharged.

The bill and amendment being before the House, Mr. Poland renewed his amendment offered in committee last evening, increasing ten per cent. the salaries of clerks in Departments at Washington.

Mr. O'Neill offered an amendment to Mr. Poland's amendment, that the employees of the Philadelphia postoffice shall be included.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, then demanded the previous question on the bill and pending amendments.

The House proceeded to a separate vote on the amendments made in Committee of the Whole. They were agreed to as far as reached, including the amendment making compensation of female clerks in the office of the Treasurer of the United States, equal to the pay of male clerks of the first class, giving the same compensation as male clerks of higher grades when called upon to do similar work. The latter amendment was adopted, yeas 68, nays 64.

The House then took a recess until 7:30 P. M.

New Advertisements.

Notice.—Having taken out License as a County Auctioneer, I am now prepared by law to sell all kinds of [illegible] goods, wares, merchandise, [illegible]. Persons wishing me to sell goods for them [illegible] address me in person, or by letter to Smith's Ferry, Beaver county, Pa. mar24w] [illegible] RICHARDSON.

Notice to Stockholders of Boneto Oil Company.—The Stockholders of the above Company are requested to meet at the office of C. B. Hurst, Rochester, Pa., on Thursday, March 11, at 10 o'clock. a. m., by order of WM BRUNT, Sr., Pres't. mar24w]

FOR SALE.

Will be offered at private sale until the [illegible] day of [illegible] street, New Brighton. House is a two story frame, containing six rooms, a cellar underneath, and a cistern at the door. Lot is 40 feet front and 180 deep. Stable and other outbuildings on the premises. Will be sold at a bargain.

If not previously sold, it will be offered at public sale, at 2 o'clock, p. m., on the day above named. For further particulars enquire on the premises. [illegible]

Notice in Bankruptcy—In the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania. In Bankruptcy, In the matter of Isaac Bestwick and Jacob Bestwick, Bankrupts.

Western District of Pennsylvania, ss.

A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Isaac Bestwick and Jacob Bestwick, of the county of Beaver, and State of Penn'a, [illegible] bankrupts upon petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said Bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said Bankrupts to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at New Brighton, Pa., in said District, on the first day of April, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock, p. m., at the office of Joseph B. Dooley, or his successor, (Huron House), one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said District. THOS. A. ROWLEY, mar3w] U. S. Marshal for said District.

WALL-PAPER For 1869

Thomas Palmer, John C. Dodge.

At our commodious and spacious Sales Rooms, [illegible] of Wall-Paper, both [illegible] Cheap Brown and White Papers; Also every variety of OIL CLOTHS. Transparent and Paper Window Shades, Figured and Plain, at lower prices than ever before offered in the city.

CALL AND SEE.

Special inducements offered to Wholesale Dealers.

THOMAS PALMER & CO., No. [illegible] Wood Street, between 4th and 5th avenue, [illegible] Pittsburgh, Pa. mar3;3m.



We do not wish to inform you, reader, that Dr. Wonderful, or any other man, has discovered a remedy that cures Consumption, when the lungs are half consumed, in short, will cure all diseases whether of mind, body, or estate, make men live forever, and leave death to play for want of work—and is designed to make our sublunary sphere a blissful paradise to which Heaven itself, shall be but a side show. You have heard enough of that kind of humbuggery, and we do not wonder that you have by this time become disgusted with it. But when we tell you that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will positively cure the worst cases of Catarrh, we only assert that which thousands can testify to. Try it and you will be convinced. We will pay $500 Reward for a case of Catarrh that we cannot cure.

Sold by most Druggists Everywhere.

Price only 50 cents. Sent by mail, post paid, for sixty cents; Four packages for $2, or 1 dozen for $5. Send a 2 cent stamp for Dr. Sage's pamphlet on Catarrh. Address the proprietor, R. V. PIERCE, M. D., mar3;m. Buffalo, N. Y.

Mercantile Appraisement.

List of Dealers in Goods, Wares and Merchandise, in the county of Beaver for the year 1869:

BEAVER BOROUGH. Class
O R Anshutz 14
Simon Snitger & Co, 13
A Wynn 14
Thomas McCreery 13
C A [illegible] 14
James Moore 14
J B Clark 14
John Barclay 13
James Allison 14
Orr & Cooper 13
J M Adkins [illegible]
Robert Tallon 14
Henry Merz 14
J H Bence 14
H S Hibbard & Co 14
Joseph M Reed 14
D M Donehoo 14
Small & Atkins 14
J Driver 14
F Walters 14
BOROUGH TOWNSHIP
B Reed 14
Wm Barrah 14
BRIDGEWATER BORO.
James M Harbour 14
James Porter 14
B Mulheim 14
A Breigm 14
Daniel Miller 14
L F Welman 14
Harvey Brown 13
A C Hurst 11
A S Harvey 11
Wm Rich 14
Thomas Allison 13
B S Ranger 11
Wm Barnes 14
Peter Angel 14
J S Dickey 14
T O Morgan 11
M & S H Darragh 14
Samuel Ashworth 14
Joseph Branm 14
John A Penn 14
S A Dickey 14
L Cramer 14
Wm Stamm,
ROCHESTER BOROUGH
Jas A Fortune 14
Henry W Sealy 13
John Conway 14
W D Johnston 14
Hayes & McCabe 13
J C Hammond 14
J Hillinger & Co 14
S R Campbell 13
P Brown 14
Benj Pfeifer 14
G C Speyerer & Sons 9
D Cohen 14
John G Neibig 14
D Aughinbaugh 14
R L Higgins 14
John Kearcher 14
Andrew Daig 13
J Lininbrink 14
Louis Steinfield 14
W W Johnston 14
Coe & Darragh 13
S J Cross & Co 9
A Silverman 14
J D Coffin 14
J W Hawkins 14
Chas Yoder 14
Jacob Deithrick 14
J G McCutcheon 14
John Sharp 13
W J McClain 14
G W Martin 13
Henry Lopp 14
Chas Schrapp 14
Henry Woods 14
Wm M Evans
FALLSTON BOROUGH
J Dunlap 11
James Duncan 9
C Hodgkinson 14
OHIO TOWNSHIP
Aber Bro & Reed 13
J & T Russell 14
J H Warrick 13
J M Kenney 14
Michael Grim 14
B F Miller 13
John Boyd 14
Morton & Bro 13
John Jackson 13
T G Boyd 14
NEW BRIGHTON BORO.
Everard & Dewhurst 14
A D Gilliland 10
G Braun 14
Weddell & Co 14
J F Mitchell 11
Boots & Swick 13
Hershberg & Bro. 14
M McLaughlin 12
L L Ripper 14
T Morgan 14
I N Hays 14
Meyer & Co 14
Samuel [illegible] 14
J W Ingram 13
Charles Coale 14
W H McDonald 14
Schiff & Steinfeld 14
M Townsend 14
John McLaughlin 14
A Bestwick 14
Winter & Bedison 14
Fred Lepple 14

J Gibbons 14
J B Hoerger 14
J B Anderson 13
John Corbus 13
W L B[illegible] & Co 14
Hiram Reed 13
Duff & Thompson 11
J S Winans 13
William Kennedy 8
R B Edgar 10
[illegible] 13
Roberts & Reed 13
J F Price 13
J H Stokes 13
B G Villaga 14
George F Slemon 14
G W Glass 14
S Gray 14
BEAVER FALLS.
H H Dinsmore 14
W A Clark 11
R Newton 14
Charles Levi 14
John Cumming 14
A A Moor 14
William Barnes 14
S M Hawkins 14
B F Nowling 14
R C McKee 13
W H Hoon 14
J L B Dawson 13
John J Cowling 14
M A Townsend & Son 14
McGowan & Irwin 13
G W Stewart 14
H Robinson 14
John Sterling 14
H O Mewling 14
DARLINGTON TP
J C Dam 13
John Kerr 13
R G Cook 14
BIG BEAVER TP
J B Johnson 14
James Fletcher 14
Crawford & Co 14
J S Hudson 13
Robt Porter 13
Clark Hunter 14
J G Evans 13
J H Witherspoon 14
J C Chapman 14
FREEDOM BORO
J W Snead 14
Wm Fisher 13
C H Bentel 13
S Morgan 13
J B Cheney 13
Wagoner & Lowry 13
Christ Holland 14
John Buckert 14
W Walkinshaw 14
J Hetche 14
[illegible] BORO
Wm Reed 14
J Y Marks 14
J W Devore 14
ECONOMY TP
J Breiterstein 13
[illegible] TP
Trimble & Co 14
J H Diehl & Co 13
Geo Calhoun 14
J McFerran 14
R W Hodgens & Bro 12
A S Moore 13
Wm Stewart 14
David Ramsey 14
Elliott & Braden 13
SOUTH BEAVER TP.
N J M'Cormick 14
NEW SEWICKLEY TP
James I Parks 14
A C Kirschler 13
Ivan Powell 14
George Raucher 14
do do 13
NORTH SEWICKLEY TP
A M Mecklem 14
FRANKLIN TP.
E Autenreith 14
PHILIPSBURGH BORO.
C F Kearcher 14
A Knapper 14
F LeGonlen 14
MOON TP
James Haw 14
INDEPENDENCE TP.
C P M'Kee 14
Joseph Davis 14
Wm [illegible] 14
HOPEWELL TP
Calvert & Patton 14
John McAfee 14
HANOVER TP
J Morrison & Son 13
H Frazier & Co 13
A H Vantre 14
B F Reed 14
RACCOON TP
James Scott 14
R Hall 14
Henry Ewing 14
M Springer 14
Wm Hall 14
INDUSTRY TP.
J Jackman 14
W H M'Kenzie 14
Aber Bro & Reed 13
Jacob Hook 14
HARMONY TP.
Henrici & Lenz 14

Compounders of Medicines.
[illegible]
John Moore
BRIDGEWATER BORO.
R Smith
J S & W F Barnes 3
ROCHESTER BORO.
M Buechling 3
J H Hannon 3
A T Shallenberger 3
J S Smith
[illegible]
Morgan Craig 3
R L Kenach 3
[illegible] & Co 3
G G Kerr 3
BEAVER FALLS
A E Zugler 3
DARLINGTON TP
W F Ball 3

Brewers.
BRIDGEWATER BORO. Conrad Weisgarber
ROCHESTER BORO. Gottlob Klein
HARMONY TP Henrici & Lenz

Distiller.
FREEDOM John F Miller Class 7

Billiard Room
New Brighton—C J Parks 4 Tables

Billiard Table
Bridgewater Boro, Wm Stamm

Exchange Brokers.
New Brighton—R E & H Hoops........Class 11
Beaver Falls—Economy Savings Inst.......do 11

Bill Broker.
New Brighton—R E & H Hoops........Class 11
Beaver Falls—Economy Savings Inst.......do 11

A. G. LAIRD, Mercantile Appraiser. mar3;3t

Administrator's Notice.—Letters testamentary upon the estate of Samuel Wilcox late of Hanover township, Beaver county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them to the undersigned. ARCHIBALD RALSTON, Administrator. Jan13

Miscellaneous.

FALLSTON FOUNDRY.

ENGINE AND REPAIR SHOP.

Engines and machinery made and repaired in the best style. Having great variety of Patterns we can with [illegible] accommodate customers with almost everything in the casting line and at lowest rates.

Plough and Plough Castings, of different patterns [illegible] which speaks for itself wherever it has been used.

Cooking, Franklin and Heating [illegible] of the most popular Patterns, [illegible] Stoves the Great Republic is the best as it takes little fuel, little room to do the most work, best baker, and most durable, taken altogether the best stove in use, in connection with the store I have got up a

Patent Portable Extension Top,

which takes very little room, no additional fuel, can not get out of order, and not liable to wear out, [illegible] can be put on or taken off at any time and made to suit all stoves of any size or patterns.

In testimony of what is here said, I offer a few names of persons having used the Stove for some time:

1 Dr. Isaac Winans,
2 M. T. Kennedy,
3 Samuel Kennedy,
4 Robert M'Gowan,
5 John Watson,
6 Dr. Jas. E. Jackson,
7 Dr. J. S. Elliott,
8 Dr — Parker,
9 Dr. J. D. McCreary,
10 Milo W. Miller,
11 William [illegible]
12 Andrew Morrow
13 Ross B. Evans
14 Capt. James Roney
15 Capt. J. S. Winans
16 Mrs Major Wade
17 Mrs. Geo. Fatton
18 H. T. Reeves
19 A. G. M'Creary
20 [illegible]
21 Thomas R. Davis
22 Hugh Sheals
23 Capt W. Glenn
24 Thomas Bradshaw, Sr
25 Milo Bradshaw
26 Robert Bradshaw
27 Thos J Bradshaw, jr.
28 Dixon Reed
29 Milton Reed
30 Milo Reed
31 William Reed,
32 Joel Reed,
33 Mrs Thos Hunter
34 Johnston Laughlin
35 James Thompson,
36 Martin Knight
37 Richard Stiley
38 William Rogers
39 Joseph McFerran
40 David Carr
41 Dr. — Moon
42 Solomon Frank
43 James Knowles
44 Judge Cairns
45 William Morrow,
46 Wm. Bickerstaff
47 Samuel Crossen
48 Joseph McDermitt
49 Mrs. Jas M'Dermitt
50 William Wagner
51 Rev B F Sawhill
52 Washington Engle
53 John Y. Marks
54 Capt. A. M'Donald
55 Capt. M M'Donald,
56 Wm M'Donald
57 Mrs Nancy M'Donald
58 Alex. White
59 Mrs Lundis
60 William Grove,
61 Boston Grove,
62 John Grove
63 Abner Morton,
64 John G Gibson,
65 Jonathan McKenzie,
66 Mrs — Russell,
67 John W. D. Smith,
68 S. S. M'Ferran,
69 John Jackson,
70 Benj. F. Pugh,
71 Samuel Kennedy,
72 Capt. Jas Johnston,
73 Benjamin Franklin
74 Jacob Longnacker,
75 James P. Roach,
76 Frederick Katarar,
77 Mrs Robert Andrews,
78 John M. Duncan,
79 Mrs. Thos. Middleton
80 James H Morian
81 David Lloyd
82 Thomas Beacom
83 John Dunlap
84 Andrew W. Jackson
85 Samuel Taylor,
86 Hiram Stowe,
87 Mrs. L Patterson,
88 William Davidson,
89 Geo Shively,
90 Samuel Dunlap,
91 Rev. D. P. Lowary,
92 Robert Imbrie,
93 Geo. W. Hamilton,
94 Frank Wilson, Esq,
95 William Dunn,
96 George Wilson
97 Jason Richardson,
98 Mal R. Sankey,
99 Alfred Pierce
100 Austin Pierce
101 John Pierce,
102 Mrs John Thomas
103 John Lowery
104 J. W. Funkhouser
105 James Thomas,
106 Robert Wallace
107 Daniel Maxwell
108 Thomas Morgan,
109 Dr. C. R. Tuttle,
110 Crias O'Rourke
111 Henry Fetter
112 Francis Houllet
113 Eli Beno,
114 H. L. Higgins,
115 Henrici & Lenz,
116 Michael Wayand
117 William [illegible]
118 Rev Wm Nesbit
119 Henry Bradford
120 William Strock,
121 Joseph L. Blackmore

In introducing our stove we receive in part pay a great number of stoves recently manufactured and sold by other parties. These, as a general thing, are nearly new, and embrace the newest and most improved styles now made, excepting those manufactured by myself. We will sell these at very low rates.

Having three first class engines on hand, of about fifteen horse power capacity, they are offered to the public at reasonable rates. JOHN THORNILEY.

feb 17 '69:1y

The Howe Sewing Machines ARE THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED OF ANY IN THE WORLD!

They being the first SEWING MACHINES ever made, and have been manufactured continually under the supervision of the original inventor,

Elias Howe, jr.,

Since their first introduction 1854. The improvement upon these machines made within the last two years and their rapidly growing popularity attests the fact that they have reached the very acme of perfection and that they are not only the oldest established but the best in the world.

These machines do perfect work upon all fabrics whether fine or coarse, making a stitch; also, the invention of Mr. Howe alike upon both of the fabric, Sewed. The tension, new, novel and unvarying, can be adjusted to any degree of tightness, and after being adjusted do not require changing, except for different threads.

To those who have used the Howe Machine, it is not necessary for us to speak; and we would only add to others who wish a perfect machine to be sure and see these machines before buying any other. Send for circular. Applications for agencies must be addressed to

SIBLER & STOOPS,

Sole agents for Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and West Virginia. Office 22 South 8th St., Phila., and No. 4 St. Clair St., Pittsburgh, Pa. sept9'68:ly.

J. C. HAMMOND,

—DEALER IN—

Flour, Feed, and Grain,

ROCHESTER, (ON THE HILL.)

Flour at prices to suit all, in regard to PRICE and QUALITY. Mill Feed, of all kinds.

CORN MEAL, RYE FLOUR, BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, CORN AND OATS, constantly on hand. Also, a cheap and convenient

Wooden Pump,

the cheapest in use. A quantity of the celebrated Alta Vela

GUANO OR PHOSPHATE

on hand, which will be sold cheap, in order to introduce it.

I buy for CASH, and sell for the same. Cash buyers will find it to their advantage to call.

All Goods Delivered Free.

Jan 10-tf J. C. HAMMOND.

DR. H. S. HIBBARD, W. A. SMITH.

TRUTH IS STRANGER THAN FICTION.

It is a positive fact that

DR. H. S. HIBBARD & CO.

[illegible] H. B. Anderson's Old Store BEAVER, PA., have

Drugs and Groceries,

Which they sell as cheap as can be bought in Pittsburgh. They have on hand and are daily receiving

PURE DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY,

Patent Medicines, of all kinds, Legal, Cap, Letter, and Note Paper, Pens, Pencils, Ink, Fancy and Domestic Soaps,

Pure Wines and Liquors,

for Medical purposes only.

Burning Oils, and other articles usually kept in first class Drug Stores.

The Doctor having had a practice of [illegible] years, feels confident of his ability to give satisfaction in the prescription department, which is under his special charge. He charges nothing for advice and prescriptions.

Physicians Prescriptions Carefully Compounded at all Hours Day and Night.

We also have an assortment of

Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Rice, Canned Fruits, Spices, Flavoring Extracts, Jellies, Candies, [illegible] Crackers, &c.

Our goods have been bought low for cash, selected with great care, and will be sold at the very lowest prices. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. Country Produce taken in exchange for goods.

Jan. 6, 1869. H. S. HIBBARD & CO.

Dentistry.—Dr. J. Murray, of Bridgewater, has an Office Right to use the genuine GOODYEAR HARD RUBBER; consequently, he does not use the "Dry Rubber," or Soap-stone, as a base for teeth. Gold and Silver Fillings put in of the best material, and all work warranted.

Farmers Take Notice.—The undersigned having placed their Grist Mill in thorough repair with new Bolts, &c., and having secured the services of Wm. [illegible], our old miller, and late of the Industry mill, we are prepared to warrant all work and give the largest turn out of any mill west of the mountains.

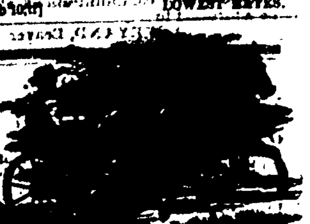
Come one, Come all, and try us.

LUMBER, SHINGLES AND LATH, [illegible] as cheap as the cheapest. J. & H. DARRAGH. [illegible] Sharon Mills, Beaver Co., Pa. oct7'68.

Coal [illegible] WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, can be furnished in any quantity at the [illegible] SHARON MILLS.

Seasoned [illegible] FLOORING Constantly on hand, and sold at the lowest rates in the market. Frame timber sawed to order. [illegible] J. & H. DARRAGH.

Lumber FURNISHED AT THE LOWEST RATES. feb 10;tf]



The Knifton Mower and Reaper. Challenges all competition for simplicity, Durability and Ease of Management. Front and Rear cut obtained on the same machine at will. If thrown in gear with cutter elevated, (as in cut above) the knives will play as freely as if on the level or any intermediate angle. Just the thing for rough land or among stones and stumps. First premium for best mowing machine, a Grand Gold Medal from Miami Valley Agricultural Society for [illegible] at Xenia, [illegible] of July. [illegible] Farmers, examine the new machine made [illegible] in Beaver county, on an extensive scale, before purchasing elsewhere. No comment is necessary on the advantage of buying a machine manufactured [illegible]. Call and examine our works.

PITTSBURGH NATIONAL PLOW CO. feb 10;3t [illegible] Rochester, Pa.

Trustee's Sale of Valuable Real Estate.—By virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver county, the undersigned Trustee appointed by said Court to make sale of the real estate of Joseph Alcorn, late of Moon tp., in said county, dec'd, for the benefit of the Common Schools of said township, will expose to sale by public vendue or out-cry on

TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1869,

at 1 o'clock p. m., all the following described tract of land, late the estate of Joseph Alcorn deceased, situate in Moon tp, in said county of Beaver, State of Pennsylvania, to wit: All that tract, bounded on the north by the lots of the borough Phillipsburg, on the east by lands formerly of Henry Alcorn, on the south by lands of H. Alcorn and others, on the West by lands of R. Acord, Jacob Vogt, and Jacob Wagner, containing about 347 acres, about 175 acres cleared, and in good state of cultivation, the balance well timbered. A log house and log barn on the premises. This is a very desirable farm—gently rolling, soil excellent, well watered, &c. It is within a quarter of a mile of the Ohio river, three-quarters of a mile from the Rochester Station, at the junction of the P. Ft. W. & C. and C. & P. railroads, 25 miles from Pittsburgh. It will be sold as a whole or divided, to suit purchasers, into two parcels, by a line running in a northern and southern direction through it, making the eastern division to contain about 200 acres, and the western division about 147 acres.

Terms.—One-third of the purchase-money to be paid on confirmation of the sale by the Court, balance in two equal annual installments, with interest from that date, to be secured by bond and mortgage. For further information inquire of the undersigned, residing in Moon township aforesaid, or by letter to [illegible] Beaver county, Pa. DANIEL B. SHORT, Trustee. f b 10:4t

$5,00 GREENBACK [illegible] AGENTS WANTED FOR Mathew Hale Smith's New Book,

"Sunshine and Shadow in New York."

A work replete with Anecdotes and Incidents of LIFE IN THE GREAT METROPOLIS, BEING A MIRROR OF NEW YORK, REFLECTING THE Secrets of the Great City.

One Agent sold 80 in one day, another sold and delivered 227 in 15 days, another 304 in 7 days. No book ever published that sells so rapidly.

If You wish to know how fortunes are made and lost in a day; how shrewd men are ruined in Wall street; how "Countrymen" are swindled by sharpers; how Ministers and Merchants are Blackmailed; how Dance Houses and Concert Saloons are managed; how Gambling Houses and Lotteries are conducted; how Stock Companies Originate and how the Bubbles Burst, &c. read this work. It tells you life sketches of its noted millionaires, merchants, &c.

A large Octavo Volume, 720 pages, Finely Illustrated.

The largest commission given. Our 32 page circular and a $5.00 Greenback sent free on application. For full particulars and terms address the sole publishers, J. B. BURR & CO., feb 10;3w] Hartford, Conn.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver County. No. 128 Nov. Term, 1868. And now, to wit: Nov. 21, 1868, The application of the members of the Second Presbyterian Church—Old School—of Beaver Falls, for a charter of Incorporation, having been presented in open Court, and the Court having perused and examined the same, and "it appearing that the objects, articles and conditions therein set forth are lawful, and not injurious to the community, the Court directs the said application to be filed in the office of the Prothonotary, and that publication according to law be made of the facts that such application for a Charter of Incorporation has been made, and that, unless sufficient reasons be shown to the contrary, at the next term of said Court a decree and order will be made incorporating said Church. feb10;3w] JOHN CAUGHEY, Proth'y.

Administrator's Notice.—Letters of administration upon the estate of Rev. Mr. Kopp, late of Philipsburg Borough, Beaver county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are respectfully requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them to the undersigned. REV. W. A. PASSAVANT, Admin. Address, Pittsburgh, Pa. [feb3..4t

P. JEUNET, Watch Maker and Jeweler, Third street, Beaver, Pa. (In room adjoining J. C. Wilson's office.) Gold watches and chronometers, repaired and warranted. Engraving done to order. The patronage of the public is solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a trial. apr17'68:3m.

Notice in Partition.

BEAVER COUNTY, ss:

(SEAL) In the Orphans' Court in, and for said county, before the Honorable Judges thereof. In the matter of the petition for partition of the real estate of Sylvester Dunham, deceased.

And now to wit: Nov. 19th, 1868, the Court grant a Rule on the heirs and legal representatives of said dec'd., to wit: Edwin Dunham, residing in Venango county, Pa., and Adelaid Richey (formerly Adelaid Dunham,) residing in Albion, Erie county, Pa., and Mary, (widow of said decedent) residing in Rochester, county of Beaver and all others interested, to show cause if any they have, why an Inquest to make partition of the real estate of said dec'd. should not be awarded at an Orphans' Court to be held at Beaver, in and for said county, on the third Monday of March next. A true copy.

Attest: JOHN A. FRAZIER, Clerk. J. S. Littell, Sheriff. [Beaver Feb. 10, 1869 feb17'69;3t.

ALL AROUND THE WORLD

THE FIRST PREMIUM of a Silver Medal WAS AWARDED TO BARRETT'S HAIR RESTORATIVE By the N. H. State Agricultural Society, at its Fair holden in Nashua, Sept. 25, 1868.

BARRETT'S Vegetable Hair Restorative

[illegible]

J. R. BARRETT & CO., Proprietors, MANCHESTER, N. H.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines everywhere.

The Last Great Success.



Mrs. S. A. Allen's IMPROVED HAIR RESTORER (OR) FAVORITE HAIR DRESSING

New Style in one Bottle

will quickly restore Gray Hair to its natural color and beauty, and produce luxuriant growth. It is perfectly harmless and is preferred over every other preparation by those who have a fine head of hair, as well as those who wish to restore it. The beautiful gloss and perfume imparted to the Hair make it desirable for old and young.

For Sale by all Druggists. DEPOT, 198 GREENWICH ST., N. Y.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

The Beaver Argus.

Beaver, March 3d, 1869.

State of the Thermometer for the week ending the 27th of February, 1869.

	7 A. M.	12 P. M.	9 P. M.
21,	34 deg.	50 deg.	38 deg
22,	25 deg.	33 deg.	29 deg
23,	30 deg.	30 deg.	28 deg
24,	21 deg.	33 deg.	22 deg
25,	11 deg.	40 deg.	35 deg
26,	20 deg.	30 deg.	25 deg
27,	21 deg.	23 deg.	16 deg

R. T. TAYLOR.

The attention of the public is directed to the following New Advertisements which appear for the first time in the Argus to-day:

Notice—E. Richardson.
Notice—Wm. Brunt, Sr.
For Sale—Casper Whitsell.
Bankruptcy Notice—Thos. A. Rowley.
Wall Paper—Thomas Palmer.
Catarrh Remedy—Dr. Sage.
New Goods—S. J. Cross.
Spring Goods—Jos. Horne.
Agents Wanted—J. T. Floyd.
Wall Paper—Wm. P. Marshall.
Dry Goods—J. M. Burchfield & Co.
Mercantile Appraisement—A. G. Laird.

Subscriptions to the Beaver Argus.—The following named persons have paid the sums set opposite to their names, on subscription to the Beaver Argus, since the date of our last issue:

Jas. McCready, Hookstown,	2 00
Hodgens Bros., Hookstown,	2 00
D. Fisher, Beaver,	2 00
Wm. Hood, Smith's Ferry,	3 00
A. S. Moore, Belleville, Ill.,	2 00
Hugh Anderson, Beaver,	4 00
J. McManamy, Baden,	4 00
Joshua Musgrave, Baden,	2 00
John Grim, Wall Rose,	2 00
Hiram Stowe, Sharon,	2 00
J. Cowgill, Iowa,	1 50
James Neely, Baden,	4 00
J. G. Sheik, Pleasantville,	2 00
Jas. Boyd, Beaver,	50
Wm. B. Wilson, Beaver,	6 00
Aug. Frank, Water Cure,	1 00
Jas. Thomas N. Sewickley,	2 00
J. Forner, Seventy-Six,	2 00

Removed.—The law office of James Cameron, Esq., has been removed from the National Hotel building to the room recently occupied by B. F. Wilson, Esq., on Third street, Beaver, Pa.

Kid Gloves! Kid Gloves!! A large assortment, all colors, laced up, Kid Gloves, for sale cheap, at Bence's.

Brought to Jail.—On last Sunday a man named McCreary, a Bridgewater glass blower, was brought before Justice J. C. Wilson, for disorderly conduct, and by that officer committed to jail for, we believe 24 hours.

Baldness, Grayness, and other imperfections of the hair will be regarded as inexcusable after a trial of Mrs. S. A. Allen's Improved (new style) Hair Restorer or Dressing (in one bottle).—Every druggist sells it. Price One Dollar.

Robert McCreary, Esq., formerly of this place, now in Kansas City, Mo., has forwarded us two packages of late Western papers. He has our thanks for the favor.

Select Schools.—On last Monday two select schools were opened in this place, one by Mrs. S. D. Marquis and the other by Prof. Lakin. Both have opened under very favorable auspices.

If your stomach is in a dyspeptic condition combined with Costiveness, or inactivity of the Liver, use Whittlesey's Dyspepsia Cure, and you will obtain relief. For sale by all druggists.

Agricultural Meeting.—There will be a meeting of the members of the Beaver County Agricultural Society, at the Sheriff's Office, in Beaver, on Monday, the 15th day of March next, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Officers and Managers for the ensuing year, settling the Treas.' account, &c.—A full attendance is earnestly desired.

J. R. Harrah,
Secretary.

2t (Local please copy.)

A Young Man asked an old man for his daughter in marriage. The answer was: Go into the orchard and bring in a number of apples. Give me one half of the whole number, and the mother half of the balance and half an apple over, and to the daughter one half of the remainder and half an apple, and have one left for yourself, without cutting an apple, and then, if she is willing, you can have her." He solved the question. How many did he bring?

"Down with the tyrant" of ignorance that induces you to patronize worthless dyes and pomatums (lard). Only "Barrett's Vegetable Hair Restorative" finds favor wherever it is used. That is the preparation to which a "silver medal" was awarded at the N. H. State Fair in 186?.—*Louisville Journal.*

Another Post Office Change.—On last Monday another change occurred in the Post Office, in Beaver. Mrs. S. Hays was removed and Miss Mary McGaffick takes her place. What makes this change a little singular is the fact Miss McGaffick was re-instated on last Monday by the same administration that removed her a few months ago. The circumstances that brought this condition of things about are at present unknown to us.

The Spring Styles Out.—J. H. Bence, Third street, Beaver, has just received all the Spring Styles of Ladies' Hat and Bonnet Frames, also the best selected stock of Trimmings, Embroideries, Ribbons and Fancy Goods he has ever offered for sale in Beaver. Also a lot of white goods just opened; Ladies should bear in mind that these goods are all fresh and new styles, call and examine for yourselves. [2t.

An Important Decision.—A recent decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois declares that farmers, whose lands lie contiguous to railroads, and who keep the corners and plats free from weeds and grass, can recover damages for loss by fire of grain, hay and stock, communicated by locomotives. Where, however, farmers and railroad companies permit grass and weeds to grow on land adjoining the track and fence corners on the farm, there can be no recovery. Mutual negligence forbids action for damage.

A movement, originating, we believe, in Pittsburgh some years since, is being made by certain religionists, to effect an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, so that it shall recognize in the instrument, which it does not now, "Almighty God as the source of all authority and power in civil government, the Lord Jesus Christ as the Ruler among the Nations, and His Will Revealed in the Holy Scriptures, as of Supreme Authority, in a word to constitute a Christian Government.

We make this quotation from the standard of that body, and think we see in it a vein of illiberality which the American People are not yet prepared to incorporate in the organic law of their land.

Dr. J. Worthington Stewart,

THE HEALER,

WILL CURE THE SICK of Diseases incurable by any other practice, at the "NATIONAL HOTEL,"

BEAVER, PA.,

Commencing Mar. 4th, 1869, for 10 days

"WITHOUT MONEY AND WITHOUT PRICE"

To all who are unable to pay.

Arrested and Brought to Jail.—Constable F. M. Anderson, of Rochester, captured a man named Robt. Mitchell, in Allegheny county, on last Thursday, and brought him to the Beaver county jail. He is charged with having committed a robbery in Rochester tp., this county some months ago.

On Friday he also brought two men from Rochester, for disorderly conduct, who were committed to jail for 48 hours.

A Trance Story Exploded.—The wonderful story of the long trance in which a certain Miss Mina Bauch, of Burlington, Wis., has lain, continuing through more than twelve months, has been exploded by Dr. Charles L. Stodard, who recently examined the case. His gives a description of the appearance of the body as he saw it laid out in a room of a temperature of about forty degrees, and declares that the girl *has been dead several weeks.* At this season of the year, he says, there is nothing remarkable in the absence of putrefaction, as every anatomist knows that bodies may be kept for several months in winter in the alternating temperature of a dissecting room. So this remarkable case of suspended animation is disposed of, and we must wait with what patience we can for the development of new phenomena, out of which to extract food for public curiosity to feed upon.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is no Patent Medicine humbug gotten up to dupe the ignorant and credulous, nor is it represented as being "composed of rare and precious substances brought from the four corners of the earth, carried seven times across the Great Desert of Sahara on the backs of fourteen camels, and brought across the Atlantic Ocean on two ships." It is a simple, mild, soothing, pleasant Remedy, a perfect Specific for Chronic Nasal Catarrh, "Cold in the Head," and kindred diseases. The proprietor, R. V. Pierce, M. D., of Buffalo, N. Y., offers a reward of $500 for a case of Catarrh that he cannot cure. For sale by most Druggists everywhere. Sent by mail, post paid, for sixty cents. Address the proprietor as above.

Stoner & Marlatt's Carriage Factory, Pittsburgh, Pa.—We desire to call the attention of our readers to the following Editorial from the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, of Feb. 17th, 1869, and assuring our citizens that what is said may be depended upon: "We paid a visit yesterday to the Carriage Factory of Messrs. Stoner & Marlatt, and were surprised and gratified to find it one of the most complete and extensive establishment of the kind in the State. They manufacture all descriptions of Carriages, Buggies, &c., in a superior manner, and at prices much lower than the same class of work can be purchased from the best makers in the East. Their factory is connected with their salesrooms, and purchasers are requested to examine the various styles of manufacture and the materials used, by which means they can form a proper judgement as to quality and workmanship. We shall take occasion hereafter to speak more particularly of the Carriages, &c., made by this firm, and would recommend purchasers to visit them and examine their stock, Warhouse Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn St., near Saint Clair. Special inducements to Dealers and Livery Men." 3w

Confidence Game—A Farmer Swindled Out of $125.—A German farmer residing near Sharon, Pa., came to this city on the 11:50 train yesterday morning, on his way to visit his brother-in-law in McKeesport. He was met at the depot by two finely-dressed, good looking young men, who escorted him to the Monongahela House Saloon, and invited him to take a drink with them. He was charmed with his new acquaintances, who appeared to him to be young men of property and fine business qualifications. After they left the saloon Sharpers No. 1 and 2 struck up the usual conversation about the usual bill which No. 2 owed No. 1, and No. 2 succeeded in borrowing $125 from the German, giving in security, what purported to be a one thousand dollar bond, but which was in reality a certificate of a Life Insurance Company worth nothing more than the paper it was printed on. The German's newly made friends deserted him immediately, and thinking there might be some mistake about it he made inquiry and learned that his supposed security was worthless. He has not been able to see or hear anything of his young friends since.

The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement of Thomas Palmer & Co., dealers in Wall Paper, Window Shades, &c., which will be found in another column of this week's paper.

A Useful Table.—To aid framers in arriving at accuracy in estimating the amount of land in different fields under cultivation, the following table is given by an agricultural cotemporary:

5 yards wide by 978 yards long contains 1 acre.
10 yards wide by 284 yards long contains 1 acre.
20 yards wide by 242 yards long contains 1 acre.
40 yards wide by 121 yards long contains 1 acre.
80 yards wide by 60½ yards long contains 1 acre.
70 yards wide by 69½ yards long contains 1 acre.
220 feet wide by 199 feet long contains 1 acre.
440 feet wide by 99 feet long contains 1 acre.
110 feet wide by 396 feet long contains 1 acre.
60 feet wide by 726 feet long contains 1 acre.
120 feet wide by 363 feet long contains 1 acre.
240 feet wide by 181½ feet long contains 1 acre.

A Sad Affair.—A special dispatch to the *Commercial* from Morgantown, published yesterday, stated that five men were supposed to have been drowned between that place and Geneva. We have obtained the following additional particulars of the affair: It appears that on Friday of last week John McNeely, a resident of Morgantown, West Va., died in Monongahela City, and Mr. E. H. Tower, formerly a resident of Pittsburgh, R. J. Williams and Stockton Harvey, of Monongahela City, took the body of deceased to Morgantown, going up on the Brownsville boat to Geneva, the head of slackwater navigation, and from thence across the country to Morgantown. On Friday these three gentlemen, together with William Lowe, of Wooster, Ohio, and Beckwith Sears, of Morgantown, started in a skiff to come down to Geneva, a distance of about twelve miles, to meet the Brownsville boat, on which they expected to come down the river. Nothing has been seen or heard of the party since. Their friends in Monongahela City became alarmed, and telegraphed to all points between Morgantown and Geneva, but were unable to obtain any information of the missing party. On Monday last the skiff in which they started was found in the river a short distance above Geneva, bottom upwards, and a hat, indentified as the one worn by William, has since been found. The affair has created a great deal of excitement in Monongahela City, and cast a gloom over the entire community. The public generally entertain the opinion that the disappearing parties have all been drowned.—*Pitts. Commercial*, Feb. 26.

The Mr. Harvey above refered to was the only surviving brother of Mrs. Jas. B. Angel of this place. His age was about twenty-two years. At last accounts his body was not yet recovered.

March.—It is generally known that in the spring there is more sickness than during any other season. This can easily be accounted for, but to prevent it is often much more difficult. The whole system is in a relaxed condition which is most favorable to the development of disease. [1mo

The Lady's Friend, for March.—The March number of this "Queen of the Monthlies," opens with a fine steel engraving called "In the Firelight"—where fireside dreams are taking visible but etherial shapes. This is followed by the usual handsome colored steel fashion plate, and by an amusing engraving of "Half an Hour too Early" (at the party). Then we have the usual large number of engravings devoted to the fashions, needle work, &c.

As to the literary contents, "Roland Yorke," the deeply interesting novelet by the famous author of "East Lynne," and the piquant and romantic story, "Between two," are continued. Among the other contents we note "The Story of Two Summers," by Nora Perry, "Gracie with the Golden Hair," a Poem by Florence Percy; "Bertie," by Amanda M. Douglass; Editorials, fashionable intelligence, &c. Published by Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut street, Philadelphia, at $2.50 a year (which also includes a large steel engraving). Four copies, $6. Five copies (and one gratis), $8. "The Lady's Friend" and "The Saturday Evening Post" (and one engraving) $4.00.

Remarkable Stone.—The *State Guard*, of a recent date, speaks as follows of a remarkable stone in the possession of Dr. Daugherty of Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, Pa.:—Nearly a century ago an old gentleman was passing along a road in lower Virginia where a party of worthy emigrants had been encamped some time before. As he walked leisurely forwrd a rabbit crossed the path. He paused, and in a moment the little animal returned. Coming back the third time, the old man stopped to pick up a stone to throw at it. As he lifted his arm in the sunlight, his attention was attracted by the beautiful manner in which the stone refracted the light, and instead of throwing it he put it into his pocket. Returning home he gave it to his children to play with, only regarding it as a singular, beautiful stone, without attaching any special value to it. Some days afterward an intelligent physician called at the house, and observing the stone on the floor, examined it and offered six dollars for it. The old gentleman argued that if it was worth six dollars it was worth more and declined parting with it.

Soon an opportunity offered to send the stone to England by a trusty friend of the family. On reaching London he went to consult an old lapidary by the name of Fox. After careful examination this man said: "All America is not able to buy that stone." The young man then went to an old Jew who dealt in precious stones. He was one of your nervous suspecting kind of individuals, and said at once, "put that in your pocket, and do not come out again without a guard. You would be robbed were it known you had this." The agent, alarmed at finding himself the custodian of so great a treasure, avoided any further effort to bring it to notice, and availed himself of the first opportunity to return home.

Some time after a party of six men came over from Maryland and offered in lands and negroes what was considered equivalent to an hundred thousand dollars. The owner argued as he did when the first offer was made, and declined.

In the meantime the old man died, and as the circumstances of the family were comfortable no special effort was made to dispose of the stone. It passed down through several generations, being carefully concealed until after the war, when it came into the hands of Mr. Daugherty of Mechanicsburg, whose children are legal heirs. The Doctor applied the various tests, and found it to possess the characteristics of the diamond. His opinion was confirmed by several scientific friends. It is of course in its rough state. It possesses a superior degree of hardness, and readily cuts glass. It has the peculiar adamantine lustre, and acquires vitreous electricity by friction, has double refractrous power, and is colorless and transparent. There is only one suspicious circumstance connected with it, and that is its size. It is somewhat larger than any diamond hitherto described. The largest diamond known seems to be that of the Rajah of Mattan, in the East Indies, which weighs 367 carats, whilst this stone weighs 450 carats. The diamond possessed by the Emperor of Mogul whighed 279 carats, and was reckoned worth £400,000 sterling.

For prudential reasons Dr. D. has been quiet in regard to this stone, waiting, as Macawber would say, for "something to turn up." Recently a combination of circumstances bordering on the marvelous, has led to further investigation. The stone has been sent away to pass the scrutiny of the ablest scientific men of this country, and there is every reason to believe that America can boast the largest diamond in the world.

Rev. A. B. Bradford.—We are happy to announce to our townsmen and our readers through the county who may be present at the opening of court that the above distinguished gentleman and esteemed citizen of Beaver county will favor us with a lecture early in the week. His subject which is full of interest and will be ably handled will be announced next week.

Transfers of Real Estate for the week ending Feb. 27, 1869.

Robt. Russell to C. Russell, Jan. 26, 1869, part of lot No. 27, in Bridgewater,	$60
A. Kelly to Isabella Kelly, Feb. 19, 1869, lot in Beaver Falls,	500
Ovid Pinney to J. Muller, Feb. 19, 1869, 7 lots in boro. of Freedom,	3,052
W. Dunlap to G. L. Dunlap, Feb. 15, 1869, half of lot No. 152 in boro of Beaver,	1,000
James Park to Jas. D. Babb Feb. 4, 1869, undivided interest in 80 acres in Green tp,	500
J. Woodburn and wife to Samuel Korsen, et. al. Feb. 24, 1869, 2 lots in Beaver Falls,	2,500
Adolphus & Curt Hugo Miersch & wives, et. al. to John Snodgrass, Feb. 4, 1869, 144 A. 71 P. in Industry tp.	19,550
Joel Powel and wife to Mrs. Mary Brown, Feb. 20, 1869, 4 A. 65 P. in New Sewickley tp.	330
J. Harsog and wife to Mrs. Mary Brown, Feb 20, 1869, 10 acres of land in New Sewickly tp.	877

Also six mortgages filed.

D. Singleton, Register.

The following is Governor Geary's dispatch to General Grant, denying the report that he had written a letter recommending a Pennsylvanian for a Cabinet appointment:

Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, Pa., Feb. 20, 1869.
General U. S. Grant, President Elect:

By the newspapers of to-day I observe that certain persons have stated to you that I have written you a letter to influence your Cabinet appointment from Pennsylvania. I have never written or telegraphed to you, or any other person, a word in favor of or against any one for that position. If you have received any such letter or telegrams, they are forgeries.

Truly yours,
Jno. W. Geary.

The Philadelphia *Press* of Saturday says it has been authorized to state that no letter has been written, or authorized to be written, by either Judge Agnew or Williams, recommending the appointment of any person as a member of General Grant's Cabinet.

Correspondence.

Upper Sandusky, O., Feb. 26, 1869.

Mr. Editor:—We have been having a respite from winter for about ten days or two weeks, until Tuesday last, when we were favored with another snow storm, which has made splendid sledding, and to-day the thermometer is as low as it has been for the past two months, and the wind blows a perfect gale.

We've had beautiful weather most of the present month. Many farmers had begun in good earnest to plow for spring crops. Some few have already sowed their spring wheat.

Stock has done remarkably well during the winter, and commands a good price. Mr. Keenan sold a five-year-old ox, a few days ago, which weighed 2,230 lbs., at ten cents per lb.

A young man, living near this place, was accidentally shot through the wrist a few days ago, while hunting, and soon after bled to death.

A boy living in this place, who is about twelve years of age, being told a few days since that if a finger was placed in the muzzle of a gun, the charge would not explode tried the experiment. The result was, when he fired the piece, the finger took its "serial" flight, and has not since been heard from. Boys never forget lessons learned in this way.

The officials here who are holding appointments under the "one man policy" are already preparing themselves with mourning to decorate their offices on the coming 4th of March. They may join with "Nasby" in saying "Farewell, bright prospects." He has already restored most, if not all, rebels to their citizenship again. Some think that he will yet restore life to Booth's inanimate body. (This we think he will leave to a Higher Power—if such there be). I was told to-day that the "whole country had the measles." This we think doubtful, although many of the people have them.

The latest news that we have heard is that the pedestrian, Mr. Weston, is expected to pass through this place this evening, as he is "swinging round the circle.

Respectfully yours,
Wiandott.

Danger in Delay.

Mr. Editor:—It is high time for the people to arise in their majesty, and in thunder tones to say to their representatives: We must and will have laws passed that will purge out the corruption, and effectually prevent in the future a repetition of the disgraceful frauds of the ballot box, that are now being developed, and forever restrain unscrupulously corrupt demagogues from using ignorant, lawless, debased wretches from corrupting, demoralizing and destroying our free institutions.

What a mockery to boast of the high and exalted privilege of impartial suffrage while a stupendous organized system of fraud is openly practiced in foreign naturalization papers and in voting from 20 to 30 times or as often as they please on election day. The frauds are entered into and connived at, not only by pot-house politicians, but by all classes from the lowest to the highest, both in and out of official position.

Let us at once petition for enactments not only to fine and imprison but forever to disfranchise every man convicted of taking any part in such outrages against society.

Let us also petition for laws to fine and imprison and confiscate every adulterated article offered for sale in the markets. This diabolical practice has become so common that there is scarcely a pure article to be had of any sort of food or other necessaries of life. This adulteration is the fruitful source of untold misery to the human family, and in the matter of liquor creates appetites which lead to crimes of the most shocking character.

Let us also see to having the pardoning power placed in the hands of our representatives, and thus remove the temptation to abuse it from unscrupulous and avaricious executives who have and may again defeat the ends of justice and barter away the protection of society by their wholesale pardoning of traitors, counterfeiters and assassins.

Is it any marvel that crime and vice is on the increase when it is encouraged and made honorable by persons in high positions and even professing to be the meek and humble followers of him who though he could weep with sorrow when the wickid pulled down his just judgments upon their guilty heads, and exclaimed: "O that they had obeyed and turned when I called, invited and warned you." But now the summer of your probation is forever ended, and just and righteous laws must be vindicated and sustained. And if we suffer the mighty bulwarks of moral obligation to sustain and enforce our laws we can have then vital security to the perpetuity of our government.

See also the danger of the veto power. A traitor President, in case of foreign invasion or domestic rebellion, might—with a simple majority against him and the dangerous patronage he wields—so completely lock the wheels of government from raising armies and supplies until the enemy could overthrow our government.

It seems, therefore, in view of all the facts, that all our papers should cry aloud and publish and flood the country with blank forms, on these matters, and urge the people to circulate and sign petitions for the protection of their rights against these evils.

Rochester.

New Brighton, Pa., March 1st, 1869.

I have but little to record in the way of news during the past week. The weather has been freezingly cold and froze news as well as water and mud.

Everybody, as well as all his sons and daughters, is waiting in almost insupportable impatience to learn the names of the lucky individuals whom General Grant has singled out as members of his Cabinet. It has been intimated that one member may be from Beaver county, but this is of course nothing more than mere conjecture, for so far as I can learn Grant has never deigned to consult a single citizen of the county upon the subject. However I have an abiding confidence in his wisdom, judgment and integrity, and if in the exercise of his prerogative he deems it unnecessary to have our county represented in his cabinet I shall think none the less of him, as I am firmly of the opinion that the general welfare of the people should always be esteemed as paramount to all local preferences.

Several of our citizens have gone to Washington for the purpose of attending the inauguration of Gen. Grant on the 4th inst. All the insurance agents in this vicinity have also gone thither, each expecting to reap a rich harvest from the fact that it is currently reported that Andrew Johnson's *policy* expires this week. I am of the opinion however that they will all be disappointed, since I have it from unquestionable authority that he has no intention of renewing his policy.

I hear it rumored that one member of Grant's Cabinet is already known by a gentleman of our town to whom the said member has given positive assurance that he shall have a consulship to an important city in Western Europe. I have good reason to believe the rumor is not altogether without foundation in truth.

Present indications give promise of very brisk business this spring in every branch of trade here. Considerable preparation for building is now being made, while many of our merchants and manufacturers intend giving a larger scope to their business than they have done heretofore. In fact so confidently do the people look to the incoming administration for financial relief that this confidence alone is working out of itself the very relief for which, under the misrule of a recreant executive, the people have so long sought in vain. But

There's a good time coming boys,
Wait a little longer.

Diox.

Petroleum Fluid.

Editor Argus:—For the good of the people more than the sellers of petroleum fluid, I would advise every one that is burning it to try one experiment with it.

Take a lamp that has been lighted a short time, with the flame at the usual height, (and if you are very timid better set it in a wash tub) then take the chimney off and watch it for five or ten minutes.

I had the experiment tested by the accidental breaking of a chimney while I was out about three minutes, when I returned the oil was running over down the sides of the glass lamp, making a very large blaze, and I had hard and dangerous work to put it out, as the glass lamp was likely to break any minute with the flame on the outside. I tried the experiment several times subsequently with the same result. It might be safe with *cast-iron* chimneys. Yours, &c.,

M.

A Real Cheap Store.—We were most agreeably surprised and delighted, on stopping at the Variety Store of that pleasant and accommodating gentleman, Mr. J. H. Bence, who is located on Third street, near the U. P. Seminary, to find how astonishingly low were the prices at which he was selling his goods. Beautiful French Whalebone Corsets he offers at 75 cents; Ladies' Fine Laced Kid Gloves, worth $2.25, at $1.40; Linen Handkerchiefs, 10 cents; Good Hoop Skirts, 50 cents; Ladies' Fine Embroidered Handkerchiefs, 50 cents and upwards, Jaconets and Swisses, very cheap; Splendid-Fitting Linen Shirts; all kinds Cuffs and Collars, for Ladies and Gentlemen; an endless variety of Ladies' Hose, Ribbons, Buttons, Handkerchiefs, Embroideries—a large stock, &c., &c., very cheap.

He has also a large assortment of beautiful Spring Styles of Millinery Goods. This department he intends making great additions to this Spring. Indeed, as he remarked to us, he feared that his store room, large as it was, would not by far suffice to contain all the additions he intended to make to his Goods. He defies competition as to the Variety, Richness, and Cheapness of his Millinery Goods.

In fact, we could not begin to enumerate his goods, which are all of the best quality, and at prices that would astonish you. The rush of the people to his store during last Summer indicates also that the people appreciate his prices. This is not meant for an advertisement. Mr. Bence only asks ladies and gentlemen to call and inspect his goods, and they will not fail to patronize him.

A Visitor.

Harrisburg, Feb. 23, 1869.

Dear Argus:—Your humble servant assumed the responsibility of having himself enrolled as a delegate of the State Temperance Convention from Beaver county.

The convention met here to-day, and was temporarily organized by the nomination and election of Hon. Eli Slifer, of Union county, after which a number of vice presidents were nominated.

Mr. McGuigan, of Philadelphia, moved that a committee of five be appointed on permanent organization, which was carried.

Mr. Black, of Lancaster, offered a resolution appointing a committee of fifteen on business for the convention, which was agreed too; a committee of three was appointed on credentials.

On motion of Mr. L. S. Kauffman, of Schuylkill, a committee is appointed on finance. Carried.

Adjourned until 2 o'clock P. M.

Pursuant to adjournment the convention re-assembled at 2 o'clock, and was opened with prayer by Rev. E. S. Nevin.

Rev. M. Hendrickson, chairman of the committee on permanent organization reported as follows:

President—Hon. S. B. Chase, of Susquehanna.

Vice Presidents—Jacob M. Barr, Dauphin; John Gilmore, Franklin; Rev. W. C. Best, of Philadelphia.

Secretaries—O. J. Search, Philadelphia; E. H. Rauch, Lancaster; L. E. Wright, Lancaster.

Treasurer—L. K. Kauffman, Schuylkill.

The report was adopted.

Hon. S. B. Chase upon taking the chair returned his thanks for the honor conferred upon him in an eloquent address to the convention.

On motion the rules of the House of Representatives were adopted for the government of the convention.

Rev. Even Nevin then delivered a very interesting and able address to the convention.

Speeches were then limited to ten minutes.

Mr. Black, from the business committee, made an able report of a set of resolutions, a few of which I shall notice in this report, they are as follows:

With thankfulness to Almighty God for the marks of His favor shown to the temperance cause in the past year, the representatives of that cause in Pennsylvania in convention here assembled do exhort its friends to seek the guidance of the Divine Spirit in all their efforts to abolish the customs and traffic that create and maintain intemperance.

Resolved, That Scripture, Science and History, demonstrate that total abstinence from intoxicating drinks is the only true temperance, and it is therefore the bounden duty of every man.

Resolved, That the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks are everywhere a public injury, and should be held to be a public crime.

Resolved, That the licensing of the sale of intoxicating drinks is wrong and ruinous, and wherever adopted has proved a failure either to extirpate or even materially diminish the evils of intemperance: that prohibition of such traffic is the only safe legislation, and the only legislation which can be practically enforced, and therefore that no law, however stringent, which recognizes the right to sell intoxicating drinks can receive our sanction.

Whereas, The history of the past, the experience and observation of courts, grand juries, keepers of prisons, almshouses and asylums in the discharge of official duty—the investigation of legislative committees and statisticians have demonstrated that nine-tenths of the crime murders and two-thirds of all the crime and pauperism, and one-third of the dependent insane, feeble-minded, deaf mutes, blind persons and friendless children in our Commonwealth, whose maintenance cost Pennsylvanians $2,250,910 60 or $5 80 for each voter in the year 1867, is the product of the use and sale of intoxicating liquors.

And Whereas, Experience in this and other lands prove that licensing the sale of intoxicating liquors but sanctions and fosters their use, and in addition to laying upon the property and industry of the innocent heavy and unjust taxation, also adds to the price of all commodities consumed in the family, is the chief cause of insolvency and bankruptcy in trade, mental imbecility, physical debility and premature old age in the victims of such use, and thus, by imparing ability to labor, causes loss of production and wealth in the Commonwealth, and, by well known effects, endangers life, and is the common disturber of public peace.

And Whereas, Governments are instituted for the protection of the lives and property of the governed, legislation for the removal or correction of these evils becomes a political question of paramount importance to all citizens of the Commonwealth.

Take the convention all through and there has seldom been a more intelligent body of men assembled together on so important a subject as that of temperance within my recollection before. Indeed there were some of the ablest men of the state there.

The convention adjourned *sine die* at noon of Wednesday.

The Legislature will likely adjourn over from Friday until Monday week, so as to enable any that choose to go to witness the inauguration of Gen. Grant on the 4th of March.

I fear there will not be even standing room in Washington City during the inauguration, as no doubt it will be one of the most imposing events of the kind ever witnessed in this country before.

The Legislature will likely remain in session until the first of April.

The weather has been very mild and pleasant here for a few days past, very much like spring. Respectfully,

An Old Veteran.

Gen. Grant and Col. McClure.

An Authentic Report of Their Interview.

The following detailed and authentic report of the interview between General Grant and Colonel A. K. McClure, being in some respects different from that by our own correspondent, we give it entire:

Col. A. K. McClure, February 25th, called upon Gen. Grant and presented letters from Judges Williams and Agnew, stating that in consideration of the coming campaign of the Republican party in that State they considered it of the utmost importance that the Cabinet member from Pennsylvania should be Gov. Curtin, as he has the entire confidence of the Republican party of Pennsylvania. He explained to Gen. Grant that Judge Williams is to be the Republican candidate for Supreme Judge this fall, and he had been informed that a letter from Gov. Geary, who is to be the Republican candidate for Governor this fall, was *en route* to him, making the same recommendation. He added that he simply desired to present to him this expression of men whose opinions should have weight, as they asked for nothing for themselves, only for the good of the party that was to be next fall in Pennsylvania his administration party. Mr. McClure says General Grant replied:

"Of course I am desirous that the administration candidates should be elected next fall, but cannot see why they are to make my Cabinet appointments for the next four years."

McClure says he made another remark that, though not directly aimed at Gov. Curtin, and which I shall not repeat, entirely satisfied Mr. McClure that Gov. Curtin is not to be appointed. Having become satisfied, Mr. McClure remarked to Gen. Grant:

"I accept your determination not to appoint Gov. Curtin. I have merely done my duty in presenting his name to your consideration as the favorite of Pennsylvania; but now, General, after what I have said, I feel at liberty, without fear of any imputation of personal bias, to urge a policy upon your administration, and I appeal to you to appoint any fair representative of the Republican party to a place in your Cabinet. I do not suggest Mr. Curtin or any other man, but I venture to appeal to you not to give the place to one of the class of men understood to be included in the list which it is stated you will make your selection from. I mean men of the type of Geo. H. Stuart, Adolph Borie, Mr. Welch and Mr. Smith. I beg of you not to make your appointments from that class of men. They are eminent and worthy men, but they have no sympathy with the active Republicans of the State. They have no knowledge of our people, and the appointment of any one of them and the disposal of the patronage of the State by them would cause the utter ruin of the party in the coming canvass."

This, Mr. McClure says, Gen. Grant took up rather warmly, replying:

"I cannot see how any man could object to the appointment of such a man as George H. Stuart—a man who did so much to sustain the loyal cause during the war."

Col. McClure—"I have been a good many years in active politics, and I say to you frankly that I do not know him at all in political life; and I am sure that there are not five thousand of the sixty thousand Republicans of Philadelphia who know him, and they only know him as a man of blameless character, who is powerless as a man to vitalize a party. I nominate no one, but ask you to give us one who will help to keep the State on the loyal side.

Gen. Grant—I am not the representative of a political party myself, although a party voted for me.

The following, in correction of some of the above statements, is by the correspondent of the New York *Times:*

Your correspondent has Gen. Grant's authority for stating that the words put into his mouth by the relator of the McClure conversation yesterday are not correct in one or two material respects. He is not correctly reported when he is made to say, "I am not the representative of a political party, though a party voted for me." Gen. Grant's questioner was trying to convince him that because such a man as Geo. H. Stuart had not been prominently identified with the political machinery of the Republican party, he was therefore not a proper person for a Cabinet appointment. To this Grant replied: "The same objection applies to me. I have never been active in politics but a party voted for me, and I do not see why the party should not sustain so loyal and patriotic a man as Mr. Stuart."

It is proper to add that the assumption that Mr. Stuart is Gen. Grant's selection from Pennsylvania, is the assumption of those who cross-question him, and is not based on anything Gen. Grant has said. I learn on the authority of a gentleman who was present when this conversation occurred, that referring in conclusion to Mr. Stuart McClure said: "Well, General, I don't know Mr. Stuart; you'll have to introduce me to him. To which Grant replied: "Well, sir, you didn't know me three years ago."

Married.

PURDY—BURNS—Feb. 11th, in the Presbyterian Church of Frankfort Springs, by the Rev. W. S. Vancleve, Mr. James Purday, of Allegheny county, to Miss Elizabeth Burns, of Washington county, Pa.

BRITTAIN—DOBBS—Feb. 9th, by the Rev. Wm. M. White of Hookstown, Mr. James Brittain to Mrs. Mary A. Dobbs, all of Beaver county, Pa.

Markets.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

Office of the Pitts. Gazette,
Monday, March 1, 1869.

Eggs—Steady with sales of fresh packed at 23 to 24c.

Potatoes—Dull and neglected but unchanged, at 80 to 85c for small lots in store.

Provisions—Bacon is steady but unchanged at 15½ for shoulders; 17½ for ribbed, and 18½ to 18¾ for clear sides; and 20 for hams. Lard 21 in tierces, and 22 to 22½ in bbls and kegs. Mess pork $33 50.

Grain—No demand whatever for Wheat, and the market is dull and prices nominal at $1 50 for No. 1 spring and $1 60 for No. 1 winter. Corn continues very dull, notwithstanding the arrivals are very light; we now quote at 75 to 76 for mixed and 78 to 80 for yellow. Rye is dull and cannot be quoted above $1 43 to $1 45. Barley is in steady demand at $2 to $2 10. Oats dull but firm at 65 to 66 on track and in elevator, and 67 to 68 in store.

New Advertisements.

S. J. Cross & Co.,

ROCHESTER, Pa.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

One Ton White Lead,

10 Bbls. Linseed Oil,

10 " N. O. Molasses,

100 " Choice Flour,

100 Kegs Nails,

3 Hhds. N. O. Sugar.

Large s ock of

HARDWARE.

Fresh Stock of

Boots and Shoes!

New Spring Style

DRY GOODS.

All Bought Low, and for Sale Low.

March 1st, 1869.

AGENTS WANTED.
TEN DOLLARS A DAY!
TWO $10 MAPS FOR $4.
LLOYD'S
PATENT REVOLVING DOUBLE MAPS!
Of America and Europe, America and the United States of America.
Colored—in 4000 Counties.

These great Maps, now just completed, show every place of importance, all Railroads to date, and the latest alterations in the various European States. These maps are needed in every School and family in the land—they occupy the space of one Map, but by means of the Reverser, either side can be thrown front, and any part brought level to the eye. County Rights and large Discounts given to good Agents.

Apply for Circulars, Terms, and send money for Sample Maps, to J. T. LLOYD,
mar3:6w 23 Cortlandt Street, N. Y.

WALL PAPER.
The "Old Paper Store" in a New Place.
W. P. MARSHALL
Has removed from his old Stand, No 87 Wood St., to the Spacious and Elegant Store House,
No. 191 Liberty Street.

NOTE.—Beautiful Gilt, Splendid Velvet, Handsome Hall and Chamber Patterns—Thousands of Rolls from 10c upwards—on sale. Window Curtains, Fire Boards, Testers, &c.

STUCCO CENTER PIECES
Of the Newest Eastern Designs.
SAMPLES ON EXHIBITION
Can be boxed and sent to any part of the country.
W. P. MARSHALL,
mar3:6w Pittsburgh, Spring 1869.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
Have now in Store their
FIRST NEW STOCK
Of Spring Goods,
Embracing all that is New and Novel in their line.
Embroideries, Lace Goods, White Goods, Furnishing Goods, Millinery Goods,
RIBBONS & FLOWERS
Hosiery and Gloves, Suspenders,
FANCY GOODS,
Soap and Perfumery, Small Wares, Umbrellas.

SPECIALTIES MADE
Of Notions,
Corsets,
Spool Cotton,
And Handkerchiefs.

Buyers will find our Stock Large and and prides as low as
NEW YORK JOBBERS.
Nos 77 & 79 Market Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Jan 27, 1868.—mar3.

DRY GOODS.
J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO.
No. 52 St. Clair Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
HAVE JUST OPENED
NEW GOODS.
Table Linens, Towels, Napkins,
Crash, Diaper, 4-10 Sheeting,
Black Poplin Alpacas, Black Alpaca Lusters,
Black and Colored Silks, Real Scotch Ginghams,
New Prints, Plain, Pink, Buff, Blue Percales,
White P. K's.
Dec. 16—mar 3.

Miscellaneous.

SHINGLES! SHINGLES!!

The undersigned is manufacturing and will always keep on hand a large stock of No. 1 and No. 2 18 and 24 inch SHINGLES, which he will dispose of at moderate rates. The mill is located near Beaver Station, on the C. & P. Railroad.
D. SHUMAKER.
Jan 11, 1869.

John R. & A. Murdock,
Nurserymen, Florists and Seedsmen,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Our different Catalogues will be mailed on application.
No. 1. Fruits and Ornamental Trees, Vines, &c.
No. 2. Roses, Greenhouse plants, &c.
No. 3. Seeds and Potatoes. [feb24:3m

KNOX'S SEED
AND IMPLEMENT HOUSE.
All articles Required in the
Farm, Garden or Greenhouse.

We offer our new crop of
Garden & Flower Seeds
For the season of 1869. Our seeds, so long and favorably known throughout the United States, are justly esteemed wherever tried. The following Catalogues will be sent free to applicants:

Discriptive Catalogue or Hand-Book of Seeds, Seed Novelties and Seed Potatoes, Containing Directions for Planting, Preparation of the Soil, &c.
Market Gardener's List, for Gardeners only.
Wholesale Price List, Positively for the Trade only.

Agricultural Implements and Farm Machinery
at manufacturers' prices. One of the most complete assortments to be found in any one establishment in the United States.—Hay, Straw and Fodder Cutters, Farm Mills, Farm Boilers, Churns, &c., &c.
Prices sent by mail on application.

Clover and Timothy Seed.
The largest Stock of Prime new Seed in Pennsylvania, at market prices.
W. W. KNOX,
Successor to J. KNOX, No. 137 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. [feb.24:6w

License Notices, March Session 1869.

HOTELS.

John M. Srodes, Phillipsburg, borough.
Henry Melchoir, do. do.
James Anderson, Beaver Falls do.
Rebecca Allsband, Darlington borough.
John Greabing, New Galilee do.
David Magaw, New Brighton borough.
Joseph Anderson, Darlington borough.
William P. Alcorn, Bridgewater, do.
John S. Shepler do do

EATING HOUSES.

Francis Blount, New Brighton borough.
James Craven, do do
Andrew Smith, Beaver Falls, do
Henry Wagner, do do
Henry Robinson, do do
William Bickerstaff, Phillipsburg, do
Joseph Desmon, Fallston, do

To vend liquors in quantity not less than one quart, together with other goods, wares and merchandise:

Jonathan J. Davis, Big Beaver Township.
J. C. Hays & S. E. M'Cabe, Rochester borough.
R. G. Ramsey, New Brighton borough.

feb24:3t] JOHN A. FRAZIER, Clerk.
Radical copy.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, Fieri Facias and Levari Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Beaver, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in the borough of Beaver, Beaver county, Pa., on Saturday, March 13th 1869, at ten o'clock, a. m., the following property, to wit:

All the right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to the following one story frame building with basement story thereunder, sixteen feet by thirty-two feet, with a frame kitchen attached fourteen feet by fourteen feet, situated in Beaver Falls, county of Beaver, and erected upon all that lot known and described upon the plot of said town as No. 1130. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Michael Rambo, owner, and Alex. Anderson, contractor, at the suit of Larimore & Van Tassel.

ALSO, NO. 2.

All the right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to, that certain piece or lot of land situate in Ohio township, Beaver county, Pa., bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post on the C. & P. R. R., where the line of land of Susan, Samuel, and Jesse Smith intersects the same, thence by said railroad south 77¼ deg. west six perches to a post; thence by same south 75¼ deg. west 3.25-100ths perches to a post; thence south 73 deg. west, 4.45-100ths perches to a post; thence by same south 69¾ deg. west, 2 perches to a post; thence north 3¼ deg. east, 6.25-100ths perches to a post; thence north, 60 deg. 5 minutes west, 2 07-100ths perches to a rock; thence north 32 deg 11 minutes east, 19.14-100ths perches to a post; thence by lands of parties aforesaid south 15¾ deg. east, 19.6-100 perches to the place of beginning; containing one acre and 12 perches, on which there is erected a steam flouring mill and distillery, a steam engine, boiler, and three oil wells. Seized and taken in execution as the property of O. H. P. Green, at the suit of Lorenzo Childs' administrators.

ALSO, NO. 3.

All the right, title, interest and claim of defendants of, in and to, the following described real estate, situate in the borough of Rochester, Beaver county, Pa., bounded by the Pittsburgh Ft. Wayne and Chicago railroad on the east, by lot of T. J. Chandler on the north, by Big Beaver creek on the west; and by lot of James M'Cowan on the north; being ninety feet on Big Beaver river and running back one hundred feet. On which there is erected a frame dwelling house one and a half stories high, with cellar underneath; lot under fence. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Edward and Delilah Green, at the suit of Joseph M. Alexander, use of James M. & E. H. Alexander.

ALSO, NO. 4.

All the right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to, those two pieces or lots of ground situate in the borough of Rochester, county of Beaver and State of Pennsylvania, described as follows: 1st. One lot bounded north by lot owned by John Stiles; east by street, or Pittsburgh road; south by other lot of F. A. Fortune; and west by the P. F. W. & C Railroad Co; being twenty feet wide and one hundred and sixty feet long, more or less on which there is erected a brick store room. 2d. The other lot bounded by the above described lot on the north; on the east by street, or Pittsburgh road; on the south by lot of Erie Canal Co., or State lot, and west by Pittsburgh Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad Co.; being twenty feet wide and one hundred and sixty feet long, more or less. On which is erected a frame dwelling house; being the same lots of ground conveyed to F. A. Fortune by Thomas M. Taylor and Margaret his wife, by deed dated Feb. 21, 1866. Seized and taken in execution as the property of F. A. Fortune at the suit of T. M. Taylor and wife, for use of said wife.

ALSO, NO. 5.

All the right, title, interest and claim of defendants of, in and to, the following lot, piece or parcel of ground situate in the borough of Rochester, Beaver county Pa., described as follows: beginning at a corner on Water street, on the bank of the Ohio river, thence westwardly along the same sixty-seven feet; thence by an alley, northwardly, to a street; thence eastwardly, along said street, twenty-five feet to a post; thence by land of Samuel Moore (in 1840) to the place of beginning; embracing lots Nos. 8 and 9, in a plan of lots laid out by Andrew Purdy dec'd. There are erected on the above described lots one two story frame dwelling house fronting on Prospect street; one two story frame dwelling house, with fine, large store room with cellar underneath, fronting on Water street; and a new two story brick dwelling house containing four rooms, with cellar underneath, fronting on Water street. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Mary Alexander and James Alexander, at the suit of Littell, Baird & Patton; also, at the suit of Boud & Biddle.

ALSO, NO. 6.

At the same time and place, all the right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in and to, the following piece or parcel of ground, situate in Ohio township, Beaver county, Pa., bounded on the north and east by George Dawson's heirs, and on the south and west by a public road; on which there is erected a large two story frame dwelling house, with cellar underneath, frame stable, and a frame store house two stories high; well of good water at the door. Said lot of ground contains one acre, more or less, is enclosed and planted with fruit trees, shrubbery, &c.

Also, another piece or parcel of land situate in Ohio township, Beaver county, Pa., bounded on the south by Little Beaver creek, on the west by A. McMaster, and on the north and east by George Dawson's heirs, containing thirty acres more or less, on which there are six producing Oil Wells, six derricks and shanties, and two steam engines, boilers and smoke stacks. Seized and taken in execution as the property of James Littell at the suit of Charles B. McVey.

ALSO, NO. 7.

All the right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to the following tract of land situate in Chippewa township, Beaver county, Pa., bounded on the north by Ellen Bell, east by Crawford Johnston, on the south by Crawford Herron and Inman, containing 100 acres, more or less, about 75 acres cleared, on which there is a two story stone dwelling house with cellar under it, frame stable and other out buildings; a good orchard on the premises; farm underlaid with a three foot vein of coal. Seized and taken in execution as the property of William Niblock, at the suit of Martin, M'Laughlin; also, at the suit of James Houston.

JOHN S. LITTELL, Sh'ff.
Sheriff's office, Beaver, Feb. 24, 1869.

List of Causes for Trial at March Term, 1869.—First Week.

Michael Grim vs Wm L Rayl & Reason Pritchard
Louis Krouk vs. W Markle & Andrew U Sands
Catharine Henderson vs Adam Henderson
Charles Morrow and wife vs Thos Jenkins et al.
Gracey & Bickerstaff vs. James Little
Alva Thompson vs David Roberts et ux.

Second Week.

J E Williams vs James Little and others
William Shaum vs John Woodruff and others
D A Pritchard et al. use Ferguson vs J M Holmes [and others.

Andrew J Lawrence vs R G. Cook
Christian Marks vs Jac Marks & J Davis' admrs.
Washington Weigle vs William Knowls
Samuel Piersol vs Thomas Nellis Sr
Charles Shriner vs S P Cummins
George Young vs A Fombell et al.
John Spear vs A W Taylor et al
James Morgan vs John Patterson
M'Coy & Randolph use Kirkpatrick v J F M'Millen
Andrew Smith vs William Kennedy
Harrison Graham vs P Ft W & C R R Co
John Messer vs Andrew Swaney
David L. Anderson vs Thornton A Shinn
Robert Morgan vs Cunningham & Young
Sampson Marker vs M Dehnert et al.
John W. Stansberry vs J Wesley Welsh
Jno M Ewing vs School Directors Independence tp
Freeman & Co vs Wm Alcorn, et al.
Commonwealth vs Joseph Darling.
Jno Morgan's Executor vs Jno Wilson.
Joseph Ross vs Wm M. Warnock.
George Graham vs John Flowers.
Noble, Angel & Co vs R A Cochran.
Same vs Jacob Marks & Co.
S & J Whitehill & Co vs I McCarty, et al.
Nancy Ewing, et al, vs Joseph Krouk, et al.
J Dunday, use T Bradford, Exr, vs J C Rainbow.
Thos H Mason vs Noble Graham, et al.
Saml Wescott's Exrs vs George Wallace.
Pitts Nat Bank of Commerce vs John R Slentz.
Andrew McKindley vs Samuel Floyd.
feb24:tc

Miscellaneous.

Notice in the Orphans' Court.

THE following appraisements under the Act of Assembly of the 14th of April, 1851, of property allowed to be retained by a widow or children of a decedent to the amount of three hundred dollars, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Beaver county, and approved nisi.

Personal property to amount of three hundred dollars retained by Widow of John Hultz, dec'd.—J. C. Wilson, admr.

Personal property to amount of $300 00 retained by widow of Samuel Shroden, deceased. William Shroden, admr.

Personal property to amount of $185.75 retained by widow of Wm. B. Dixon, dec'd. John Dixon, admr.

Personal property to amount of $93.50 retained by widow of Abner Wolf, dec'd. A. B. Wolf, admr.

Personal property to amount of $300 retained by widow of John Ray, dec'd. Samuel Ray, admr.

Personal property to amount of $300 retained by widow of James Nickle, dec'd. David Nickle, administrator.

Personal property to amount of $300 retained by widow of James Haddars, Sr., dec'd. Robert Graham and George Haddars, admrs.

Notice is hereby given to heirs, legatees, creditors, distributees, and all others interested, to appear at the next term of said Court and not later than the third day, being the 17th day of March next, to show cause, if any they have, against the final confirmation of the above appraisements.

feb.24:3t] JOHN A. FRAZIER, Clerk.

Administrator's Notice.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of J. K. Mitchell, dec'd late of the borough of New Brighton, Beaver Co., Pa., all persons, therefore, having claims against said estate will present them, duly authenticated, for settlement, and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

feb17:6w JOSEPH C. WILSON, Adm'r, Beaver, Pa.

Hardware, &c.

New Firm, New Goods.

Speyerer & Sons,
SUCCESSORS TO
GEO. C. SPEYERER.

Having returned from the East with a large stock of Goods, bought at LOWEST CASH PRICES, offer to the public, at their OLD STAND

CORNER OF WATER AND JAMES STREET
ROCHESTER, PENN'A.

GENERAL DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS.
NOTIONS,
HATS, CAPS, *BOOTS AND SHOES*
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE, IRON,
NAILS, CARPENTER TOOLS
ROPE, OCUM & PACKING YARN, WHITE LEAD and PAINTS dry and in Oil, & Putty
Queensware and Willow Ware,

FLOUR, FLOUR,
Still having the Sole Agency of that CELEBRATED CANTON CITY FLOUR, for Rochester and vicinity, we can sell dealers at Pittsburgh rates, saving freight.

FEED, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
ALSO AGENCY FOR
Buffalo Scale Company,
We offer Scales at MANUFACTURERS PRICE
ALSO AGENTS FOR
Eureka Bone Sulphate of Lime and
PLASTER PARIS FOR LANDS,
White and Water Lime at Wholesale Rates.
BEAVER SALT COMPANY'S SALT.
Always on hand. We always buy for Cash and sell CHEAP. Call and examine our Goods and be convinced.
RETAIL GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE.
dec16.

TINWARE.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Ware.

I PROPOSE KEEPING CONSTANTLY ON HAND ALL KINDS OF TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE,
which I will sell
AT THE LOWEST PRICE

Tin Roofing, Spouting & Job Work
Done to order in the best possible manner, and on shortest notice.
Using none but the best of material, and having none but the best of workmen,
WE WARRANT ALL WOR

SHOP ON THE LOWER END OF
Third Street
BEAVER, PA.
Give us a Call, and Examine our Stock.
JAPANNED WARE KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
O. R. ANSHUTZ.

REDUCTION IN PRICES!

J. & H. BEGGS,
—DEALERS IN—
QUEENSWARE
—AND—
House Furnishing
GOODS,
No. 124 Federal Street,
—ARE—
SELLING GOODS AT COST,
TO QUIT BUSINESS.
This is a Bona Fide Sale.
Jan 27, 1869.

NON EXPLOSIVE.
The New Light Petroleum Fluid.
Gives twice the light of Carbon oil, and is safe under all circumstances.
Can Not be Exploded.
The undersigned are now manufacturing, and have for sale the New Petroleum Fluid, made by distillation, without the aid of compounds, which is gradually taking the place of Carbon Oil, in all places where introduced.
Agents wanted in every town. Send for Circular. Address,
J. J. PALMER & CO.,
No. 6 Hand Street,
PITTSBURGH.

Select Miscellany.

BARBARA FRIETCHIE.

WHO WAVED THE FLAG AT FREDERICK?

The following appears in the Washington *Star*:

Editor Star:—The attack upon my son in an article from a New York paper copied in the *Star* demanded his defence, and in making it to support the loyalty of his family, he alluded to my vindication of the National Flag in the city of Frederick, Md., September 6, 1862. In your issue of the 5th inst, you remark in reference to his allusion to me, "If Mr. Quantrill can establish this fact he should do so at once," &c. Passing by the hostile tone of society in that city during the war, which doubtless effected my interests proportionably as much as those of any other, I shall submit to the public an extract from a private letter written by me on the 12th ult., which may afford some amusement, and at the same time prove how easy a matter it is for even journalists, in these sensational times, to be imposed upon:

By the setting of the sun on the eve of the date already given, a stranger might have paused in the streets of Frederick, and asked what "change had come over the spirit" of the city? Not a flag was to be seen; not a citizen upon its streets; the pulse of business (never very strong) had almost ceased to beat; and as friend met friend they whispered with white lips of the approach of the enemy. It was true. General Robert Lee, at the head of the Confederate army, was marching on Frederick, left in the main with its women and children (I speak of the loyal portion) to the mercy of a chivalrous enemy. Gen. Sonewall Jackson entered the city on Saturday, the 6th of September, and Gen. Longstreet on the following Monday came in with the remaining forces. So far as I am informed as good order prevailed as could be expected under the circumstances.

Their sojourn was brief, for the morning of the 10th raised the curtain, and the scene presented was truly warlike. Day dawned upon marching columns of infantry, cavalry and artillery, wending their way to South Mountain and Antietam. Onward they pressed, presenting little variety, excepting national flags were tied in horses tails and trailed through the streets, as a warning to Unionists of what might occur thereafter. Seated at my door I had been a silent observer of the morning's pageant. It may be well to state here although I had not the acquaintance of a solitary Confederate soldier, save those who had been my neighbors, the house where the U. S. flag floated under more friendly auspices, was known to many. To continue: Music was swelling, the stars and bars were waving; and as I gazed upon brave men enduring every degree of danger and suffering for what they called their rights, my reverie was interrupted by the sudden halt of a subordinate officer before my door, who shouted at the top of his voice, "G—d d—n the stars and stripes to the dust, with all who advocate them!"

The *hero* was borne off by the dense throng, but the insult admitted of no second thought. The flag of my country, sacred to the memory of my grandsires, and to the best men of the revolutionary history, damned to the dust. It was too much! My little daughter who had been enjoying her flaglet, secretly, at this moment came to the door, attracted by this blasphemous salute; and, taking it from her hand, I held it firmly in my own, but not a word was spoken. Soon a bright spot in this motley mass was visible. A splendid carriage, accompanied by elegantly mounted officers, evidently the flower of the army, was approaching. As they came near the house they caught the glimpse of the tiny flag and exclaimed, "See, see the flag! the stars and stripes!" and, with true chivalry, hats were removed and courtesies were offered the bearer, but not her standard. They had advanced some paces, when a halt was ordered, and soon a lady—*then* Miss Martha Sinn, *since* Mrs. J. Arnold—of Frederick, standing near with other ladies of the neighborhood, admonished me to fly with my colors. I did not fly, however, nor move, until an officer from the above named company rode up, and, directing his attention to me, I stepped forward, and the following remarks were exchanged:

Officer—Madam, give *me* your flag.
Ans.—No, sir, you can't have it.
Off.—Give me your flag to present to Gen. Lee.
Ans.—General Lee cannot have my flag.
Off.—Why?
Ans.—I think it worthy of a better cause.
Off.—Your flag has been dishonored.
Ans.—Only by the cause *you* have espoused.
Officer—(Regarding me sternly)—Come down South and we will show you whole negro brigades equipped for the service of the United States.
Ans.—I am informed on that subject.

Here a brother officer warned him of the value of time, and urged a return, which was accordingly made. The Confederate soldier said the officer who asked for the flag was General Hill. I remained in the same position, resting the staff of my flaglet on the railing of the porch, musing upon the incident which had just transpired when a soldier, who it appeared, had heard the remarks, stepped behind me, and with his bayonet, cut off my staff close to my hand.—The report resembled that of a pistol, and turning about, I saw him tear my flag into pieces, and stamp them in the dust. I pronounced this the act of a coward, and again turned to view the army. Among the young ladies present, but who died about the close of the war, was Miss Mary Hopwood, daughter of Mr. James Hopwood, well known as a Union citizen of Frederick. Seeing my flag cut down, she drew a concealed flaglet from her sleeve and supplied the place of mine. In another instant the second flag was cut down by the same men. As soon as the information was conveyed to the officers, one man more advanced in years than either of those already referred to, came back to the spot and reproved in sharp language the man who cut down my flags.

In conclusion, I can endorse every word of S. G. Merrill's statement. Mrs. Babara Fritchie was held in high esteem by the people of Frederick City, and the ladies [illegible] second to none for their devotion to our country.

MARY A. QUANTRILL.
Washington, D. C., Feb. 9, 1869.

TO MOTHERS GENERALLY.

We want your views on the treatment of boys and girls in their early teens. About twelve, and sometimes sooner, the girls begin to consult their looking-glasses, and to instruct Ma how to make her dresses. At thirteen Miss Emma Wells is escorted home from church by Mr. Jim Jester, of fifteen, and Pa is startled into a recognition of the boy's manliness, and rather hurriedly offers him a chair and makes some remark about the weather. Miss Emma takes off her wrappings and seats herself quietly beside her mother, but the latter, somewhat exasperated, tells her to get out her little books and dolls, as they may amuse her little friend.

Sally Brown, between thirteen and fourteen, asks her mother to let her have a fire in the parlor, and invite a few other schoolmates, boys and girls, to spend the evening, and Mrs. Brown is bothered what to do, but finally gives in, and the little party assembles and Ma goes in occasionally to find some playing chequers, some jackstraws and others jolly over the multiplication table cards. They separate in good time and—what can a body say?

Mrs. Dill, in patching her little [illegible], found several love letters in the pocket. She read and replaced them, wondering why Lucy had not shown them to her, as she thought she had her child's entire confidence. So she had, poor anxious mother, in all things else, but this was something different. However, she questioned the child the next day and the blushing Lucy owned the soft impeachment. Mrs. Dill insisted on seeing all the letters written and received, and Lucy at once agreed and produced a new one which ran thus:

"Dear Lucy—You know I love you better than enny of the other gurls, you are the nicest gurl in this town and the purtiest, and sum of these days I will giv you a ring wurth havin. I am goin to unkle's to stay a week and I will rite to you every day and you must rite every day too and you must not forgit me and tell Molly Davis not to forgit me. I am glad you don't speek to Tom Baker any more, I think all the gurls has giv him up. No more at present from your true friend,

JOHN MORE."

Lucy went to school again while Ma went to thinking, and she concluded to speak to her husband about it and see what was best. If she shut down too hard she feared some deception might be practiced, and she wanted to keep the run of things; she had proposed to Lucy to receive the letters as usual and not to answer them, but the sweet eyes grew moist and the quivering lips betrayed so much feeling that she forebore to exact it until she could have more time to think it over.

When Pa was shown the letters he said he wouldn't be bothered with such trash, it was all nonsense anyhow, and that it hadn't been so very long since Lucy was weaned and put in the trundle bed. "She is now fourteen," whispered the mother, "and your sister Sarah was married a very little over that." "Oh! if it comes to that," said the now enraged man, "lock her up in the garret and feed her on bread and water; I'll go to the store and get a heavy padlock." "You'll do no such thing," answered the wife, "just go about other business and leave this to me; our precious child is innocent of any serious attachment, and pure and truthful as we can wish her, and I fear you would only make trouble by such harsh measures. All children fall in love in that way and fall out again just as easy."

So Mrs. Dill tries to be a true friend to her children and hopes she is; and opens her house to the boys and girls that love to go there, and thinks it good taste in boys to love girls' company, and they should be encouraged, instead of spending their evenings lounging in places where their morals would suffer from bad examples. There is, too, less letter-writing under this dispensation; that is, more sense and less sentiment.

Pa rather thinks he will have no occasion for the padlock, as Mother is right as usual. Is she right? She wants to hear from other mothers.

A MOTHER.

Gen. Longstreet on the Situation.

The Washington correspondent of the Troy *Times*, in giving an account of a recent interview with Gen. Longstreet, says:

"He was exceedingly cordial and communicative, full of hope for the future, and glowingly sanguine that the South, purged from the blight of human slavery and recognizing equal rights of all men, would grow and flourish, and blossom all over like a second land of promise.

"General, said I, what more peril have these obstructionists at the South undergone, what more suffering have they endured, what more bravery have they shown, that they should revile you for the frank renewal of your loyalty to the Government?"

"None," he exclaimed.

"Then why not follow your example," I inquired, and give us the fruits for which we fought?"

Simply, said he, because you of the North—I rather mean your Administration—made a wrong start when the war ended. If vigorous means of reconstruction had been put in force when the Confederate armies surrendered there would be no obstructionists now. It was the dallying policy of Andrew Johnson, tolerated too long by our people, that fed the spirit of the South with false hopes of recovering what they had lost, and while these false hopes prevailed, it required no small amount of courage to take the stand I did. Up to the 3d of last November this same delusion existed, and had Seymour and Blair been elected, good-by to peace and reconstruction at the South.

"But Grant will set all things right down there, I obsesved."

Yes, he responded, *the entire sensible mass of the Southern people secretly rejoice at Grant's election.* I myself am growing in favor with them every day, which is an excellent sign, and but for the infernal tyranny of politicians, who will hold on as long as a breath of popularity remains to the most fossilized or exploded political theories, my ranks would be more largely recruited.

"General, I presume you have seen Grant since you arrived in Washington?" I asked.

Oh, yes, he answered, with a smile of pleasant recollection, we dined together. We talked over our battles and had a very pleasant evening.

"What opinion did you form of Grant, I inquired."

"Very favorable, indeed," he returned, Grant, to my mind, is the beau-ideal of a soldier's companion. To explain this to you, I might lay it down as a rule that a soldier detests long sentences of rhetoric—he prefers a short, nimble mode of expression, and likes a man of general information who is not a bore.

Grant has not read extensively, but it is amazing how clear and precise he is on every subject. His mind would appear to flash across a question like lightning over the wire, and then, after a brief pause, he gives you his opinion in the simplest words but in the tersest form. It is all a mistake about his reticence. In public he is taciturn, but meet him as I did, in social conversation, and under the convivial cloud of a cigar, and no man can be more entertaining than Grant; at least to my mind he appeared so, and I had no favors to ask. Grant thinks deeply, but talks little on what he meditates most.

You will find [illegible] policy—and be assured it will be a grand one—in detail, as a general develops his plan of battle. Under his administration this country will take a bound forward and achieve a degree of prosperity beyond our most sanguine expectations.'"

A ROMANTIC STORY.—The Hartford (Conn.) *Post* says a lady and gentleman are now living in that city who were engaged to be married more than thirty years ago, and who are still anxiously waiting the day when they shall be made one. In 1840 they had been engaged for some time, but did not marry because each had a mother dependent upon him or her for support. The two mothers refused to live together, and their children would not leave them, but decided to postpone their marriage until one or the other should die. Both mothers are still living and the gentleman continues to visit the lady, their filial duty still keeping them apart. The man has had the consumption for several years, and doubtless ere either of the very aged mothers shall take her departure, he will have gone to his last resting place. Every day a trembling old Romeo, leaning heavily on a cane, with feeble steps, wends his way to the house of Juliet, a withered maiden lady, whose hair is silvered by age and trouble. Truly they deserve happiness if any couple ever did.

Remarkable Discovery of a Stolen Pocket-Book.

The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* gives the particulars of a robbery at New Stockholm, Iowa, and the remarkable recovery of a part of the property. It appears that during the absence of a farmer named Knuteson from his house, a daughter thirteen years of age being the only occupant, it was entered and robbed of a pocket-book containing $250 in U. S. bonds and some papers of value. Upon securing these the thief grasped the girl by the throat and made her swear by all the solemn oaths he could think of not to tell who he was. The girl afterwards acknowledged she knew the man well, but could not tell who he was, as she had promised not to. All efforts to induce her to break her promise were ineffectual, although she appeared to feel great sorrow at the loss her father had experienced. Whenever urged to give the name of the thief she replied with tears that she could not break her promise. The excitement of the affair threw her into a fever, and for many days she was quite out of her head. In her delirium she talked incessantly of the robbery, but the only word she uttered that in any way gave a clue to the robbery, was an occasional appeal "Casper" to spare her and she would not tell. The rest of the narrative is as follows:

"When the child had nearly recovered from her illness and was able to walk about a little, her mother, who slept with her, awoke just at daylight one morning to find the bed empty. Calling and receiving no answer, the mother gave the alarm to the father, who arose and hastened out of the house. In the light snow that had fallen he saw tracks of the child's feet leading to the barn, and followed them. Entering the barn, the father saw a sight which paralyzed him—a single timber, stretched from a scaffolding to a small platform high up, and on this timber the girl was slowly working her way along. The position was a dangerous one, and the father was aware that few persons, even with steady nerves, would care to take it, as a mis-step would cause a fall of at least twenty feet. The father, not daring to speak, and fairly holding his breath from fear, watched the girl as she made her way across the timber, and breathed easier when he saw her at length reach the platform and secure a firm foothold. Then she reached among some old boxes, and drew out the lost pocket-book. As she did so she uttered a cry of joy and immediately after a cry of affright.

The farmer did not stop, but reached the platform by a ladder, and when there found the girl holding the lost pocket-book in her hand, and trembling with fear. The girl was in her night clothes, and was soon taken from her position and into the house and abed. She could give no account of how she reached the platform, only that she had been thinking very hard of the father's loss, and had dreamed one night that the thief had gone to the barn and up to the scaffolding and across the timber, and had hidden the stolen article among the old boxes. She had dreamed, too, of following him and recovering it, and it was understood that she had made the perilous trip in her sleep.

The pocket-book was found to contain all the papers lost except the bonds, and the finding was to those about another evidence of the guilt of the young man Casper, he having frequently walked across the timber, preferring the dangerous route to the more easy one of ascending the ladder."

At Harrisburg.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* and *State Guard*, both of which enjoy the patronage of the Legislature, undertake to defend the extravagance of the House by assailing the editor of the *Commercial*. If this suits them we are quite content. But it would be much more to the point did they deny if they can, and confess if they cannot, that the first act of the present House was to override the law of last session, fixing the number of officers of that body at *thirty-four*, and increase the number to sixty-one, solely because the sixty-one Republican members could not agree how to divide among themselves the thirty-four officers to be appointed. We have repeatedly called the attention of members and these Harrisburg papers to this shameful proceeding, but not a word of denial has been raised anywhere.

Such a beginning promised badly, in view of which fact we suggested that the back track should be taken. Such an illegal act of extravagance was well calculated to occasion alarm; for a body that could do this might do worse. The alarm became general, and if in the end these *twenty-seven supernumeraries get not their pay, the legislative expenses are retrenched and the general appropriations are cut down, such a result will be due to the alarm, in spreading which the Commercial is proud of its share.*

Just such an explosion was needed to save the Republican party from responsibility for the extravagance in which in the very first hour of the session the House began to run wild. We are not at all concerned what will be the verdict of the Republican party and the public in general on our course. Of the half-million dollars which we are assured will be saved in the appropriations this year, we feel entirely conscious that a good share will be due to the course which the *Commercial*, in common with almost the entire Republican press of the State, has pursued. And as applicable to this point, we print an extract from a private letter from a well-known and trusted Republican, who has been at the capital the greater part of the present session. It is as follows:

"I do not think the supernumeraries will get the money which was the only object for increasing the number of the House officers. No one pretends they were needed. After the cry was raised many, perhaps nearly all of them, scattered homeward; some of them under the advice of members who brought them here, and who had the good sense to tell them plainly to go back. But for your timely and persistent course, every man of them would have got his money; twenty thousand dollars would have been abstracted from the Treasury for no earthly necessity, and a most pernicious custom sanctioned and perpetuated. The truth is, the cry you [illegible] conspicuous in raising all over the State, has made the House afraid and disposed to do right, and I have no doubt that every item in the appropriation bill will be closely scrutinized, and hundreds of thousands of dollars, perhaps a round million, will be saved. How much of this will be due to the *Commercial* in its wide influence, people whose opinions you care for will not be slow to determine."

We have not doubted that the Republican party would clear itself from the imputation of gross extravagance, and the responsibility involved in the early action of the House. Not only will the State this year save a large sum, but we have reason to believe that permanent retrenchment will be inaugurated, redounding to the credit of the party and increasing its hold on public confidence. The Republican press will then have performed a great work, saved the party from a crushing weight of responsibility, and proved themselves faithful sentinals. We feel as though we could afford to have our Harrisburg contemporaries say of us what pleases them best. In the end, however, we expect to see them stand with us.—*Pitts. Com.*

—Eastern journals announce the fact that 3,000 Christians have been put to death for their faith in the kingdom of Corea, in Asia. The persecution, which commenced in March, 1866, has continued until all the Christians have been dispersed, and a great number have perished from want.

It has been charged many times in the *Commercial* that the reason why the officers of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg were increased to sixty-one, was not because the public service required them, but because the number fixed by law, thirty-four, could not be divided equally among the sixty-one Republican members. This has not been denied by any one; on the contrary, Mr. Strang, who affects to be leader of the House on the Republican side, admitted the truth of the charge against dismissing the supernumeraries. He said: "Sixty-one might be half a dozen more than were actually necessary for a rigidly economical administration of the business of the House. *But how was each man in the House to have one appointment? This was necessary to have harmony.*" A more shameless avowal was never made; but this is a specimen of the arguments made use of to sustain the act of extravagance. We conclude that Mr. Strang may with safety be left to his constituents, who know how to deal with a man who glories in his corruption.—*Pitts. Com.*

Shall We Have a Penal Colony?

The rapid increase of crime of every denomination in this country—the fact that murder, arson, rape, burglary, highway robbery, larceny of every degree, seduction and child-murder are every-day occurrences, and that the public receptacles for criminals, our penitentiaries and jails, are becoming every year more and more crowded and the expense of maintaining them proportionally increased, has seriously suggested the idea of transportation for certain degrees of crime—in other words the establishment of a penal colony—and Alaska has been mentioned as a suitable place. The idea was we believe originally broached by the New York *Sun*, and although we are not, and the public may not be prepared to express a decided opinion on the subject, the question is nevertheless of sufficient importance to entitle it to a fair consideration. In an article pressing its views in relation to the matter the *Sun* remarks:

"We trust that the project of converting Alaska into a penal colony, which we have brought forward, will receive from Congress, the press, and the public the consideration it merits. Let Congress pass a law to put Alaska to this use, and provide that every State in the Union may sentence all offenders above a certain grade, males and females—all vagrants who have no visible means of employment—to be transported thither, such transportation to be made at certain specified periods every year, in government vessels, at so much a head, to be paid by the State sending the convicts. In this manner the community would get rid of its robbers, burglars, thieves, incendiaries, and stout, able-bodied lazy vagrants and beggers, both domestic and imported.

This is a new idea. Exile was first introduced as a punishment in England in the thirty-ninth year of Elizabeth, when Parliament enacted "that such rogues as were dangerous to the inferior people should be banished the realm." Next, in the time of Charles II, Parliament gave power to the judges, at their discretion, either to execute or to transport for life. But it was not until 1718 that transportation was brought into general use in England by statute 4 Geo. I. c. 11, empowering courts to transport felons to the colonies in America. This system of transporting to America continued up to the time of the Revolution. The rigid discipline which the colonial laws authorized the masters to exercise over their servants, joined to the prospects which agricultural pursuits held out to these convicts, tended to reform the chief part of the convicts. After the expiration of their servitude, these people mingled in the society of the country, under circumstances highly beneficial to themselves and even to the colony. If our Secretary of State had this use of Alaska in his mind when he purchased it, it was a far-seeing, statesmanlike act."

BREVITIES.

—St. Louis hasn't a velocipede.
—A Texas railroad has been sold for $500.
—Lancaster complains of business stagnation.
—Parepa has the rheumatism.
—Mrs. General Banks is in Paris.
—Frankfort, Ky., has a female phrenologist.
—Harrisburg has obtained a velocipede, but nobody can ride it.
—A Miss Hill is preaching in Paris about the milenium.
—Indiana county meditates a soldiers' monument.
—Lotta is making a sensation in New Orleans.
—The New York Herald approves of Christianity.
—Ex-President Pierce is slowly recovering his health.
—New York city paid $5,409,00. income tax last year.
—Louisville police arrest all velocipedists on the streets.
—The Susquehanna is reported much swollen by recent rains.
—Cincinnati thinks of electing the editor of the Times Mayor.
—Kossuth is said to be poor, old, decrepit and living on charity.
—Velocipedists in Nashua, New Hampshire, have made their mile in 2.47.
—Garibaldi speaks fourteen languages, English he learned last.
—Boston saw the thermometer at 61 degrees Saturday afternoon.
—'Financial irregularities' is the latest erm for wholesale stealing.
—Feb. 15th was the anniversary of the capture of Fort Donaldson.
—Small-pox prevails at Phillipsburg and Harmony in Beaver county.
—Schuylkill county holds borough and township elections next Friday.
—Boston's length, from northeast to southwest, is nearly seven miles.
—The late James T. Brady was a bachelor.
—[illegible] warns the faithful against planchette.
—Yale College sports can't decide where the next University boat race should be held.
—The total number of Odd Fellows in Massachusetts is 3200, and in the United States 250,000.
—The Legislatures of Wisconsin and Minnesota, after jolifying at Madison, will visit Milwaukee.
—Erie celebrates Washington's Birthday with a fireman's parade.
—It is rumored in New York that Callicott has been pardoned.
—New York's elevated railroad is completed to Cortlandt street.
—A female editor in Minnesota declares against woman suffrage.
—Great Britain has only about 46,000,000 of acres under cultivation.
—Brigham Young will pocket $2,000,000 from his Pacific Railroad contracts.
—Miss Maggie Mitchell is building a thirty thousand dollar house in New York.
—Boston brings forward two or three late robberies, and wants New York to beat them.
—Paris papers credit Burlingame with speaking French unusually well.
—Lieut. Gen. Sherman left New Orleans on Thursday evening for Red river.
—An organized gang of thieves are now boldly operating upon the lower Ohio.

—A few days since three young men shot and killed each other at Marietta, Ark.
—"Pleasant but unseasonable" is the weather report from almost every quarter.
—A new Jewish paper is to be started in New York, which will advocate progressive ideas.
—Within the last six months two thousand persons have died of smallpox in San Francisco alone.
—The Cubans of New York are issuing a weekly journal devoted to the interests of the revolutionary cause.
—King William thinks of embracing Roman Catholicism, and being crowned sacred Emperor of Germany by the Pope.
—A Pittsburgh clergyman, while on his way to church, mailed his sermon instead of a letter. His congregation got off with a very short discourse.
—Lebanon, Mo., has a new paper, entitled the "E Pluribus Unum Clipper."
—Brackett, of Boston, who made a bust of Miss Dickinson, has painted Nasby.
—Massachusetts Republicans do not want Charles Francis Adams in the Cabinet.
—Another attempt is to be made in New York to establish a co-operative grocery.
—Money is scarce in some parts of Mexico, and workman are paid in articles of food.
—New Bedford, Mass., thinks velocipedes a nuisance, and calls for an ordinance to regulate them.
—The Great Eastern is nearly twice as big as was Noah's Ark, the former measuring 22,500 tons, and the latter but 12,000.
—It is said that Tennessee marble has become so scarce and expensive that it will not be used for the Lincoln monument.
—The New York Legislature is to be petitioned to permit the sale on Sunday of wine and lager beer.
—A Dubuque printer claims to be the author of the poem, "There is no Death," usually attributed to Bulwer.
—Bayard Taylor has finished the translation of the first part of Gœthe's "Faust," and is now at work upon the second.
—The Wisconsin Legislature moved all their valuables to a safe during the late visit of their Minnesota brethren to Madison.
—Fires have been discovered at different times in the drawing-room of Barnum's Hotel, Baltimore, and incendiarism is suspected.
—An iron steamer has been built at Norfolk, Va., for the purpose of transporting fish and game from Currituck's Sound at all seasons.
—The grave of General Zachary Taylor is six miles from Louisville. There is only a simple slab, with his name on it, to mark the spot.
—The Newsboys' Lodging House in New York, during its existence of sixteen years, has maintained 66,451 boys, at an expense of $82,736.
—Breckenridge has been stopping with his brother-in-law, Rev. Dr. Bullock, in Baltimore. He will probably return to Kentucky within ten days.
—One James M. Quin, a native of Charleston, S. C., but of Irish parentage, has fallen heir to the earldom of Dunraven, and is now an Irish peer.
—A gentlemen who dined with General Grant lately, reports himself as coming away fuller of coffee and cakes than of Cabinet knowledge.
—Boston boasts that the appointment of an inspector of milk has led to a great improvement in the quality of the lacteal fluid furnished that city.
—The district of Vermont is the only one in the United States which has three lines of railway entering it from a foreign country. Its customs receipts for the last year were nearly $900,000.
—The Arkansas Legislature has passed a bill appropriating $25,000 additional to pay the militia. Also a bill authorizing the Governor to appoint a collector of revenue in each county, if he so desires, who shall hold office four years.

New Advertisements.

NEW FAMILY GROCERY
AND
PROVISION STORE!
Rochester, Pa.
By COE & DARRAGH
WHERE MAY BE FOUND
Family Groceries and Provisions, Fish, Flour, Cheese, Butter, Lard, Bacon, Oil, Pure Cider Vinegar, Syrups, Molasses, Salt, Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Crackers, Tobacco, Cigars, Queensware, Willow-ware, Wooden-ware, and everything in their line, and they hope by strict attention to business, to merit a
LIBERAL SHARE OF THE PATRONAGE.
N.B.—All kinds of Country Produce taken at the market price.
COE & DARRAGH.
Rochester Oct. 1st, 1867—oct9'67:1.y

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF GOODS OF THE
LATEST STYLES,
For Fall and Winter wear.
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods
CONSTANTLY ON HAND,
CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER
In latest and most fashionable styles, and at short notice.
WILLIAM REICH,
Bridgewater, Pa.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.—The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received a new stock of goods of the latest styles for Spring and Summer wear, which he offers at very moderate rates.
GENTLEMENS' FURNISHING GOODS,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
Clothing made to order on the shortest notice. Thankful to the public for past favors, I hope by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.
DANIEL MILLER,
BRIDGE ST., BRIDGEWATER, PA.

Executor's Notice.—Letters testamentary upon the estate of Wm. McClinton, of South Beaver, tp., Beaver county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for payment. All persons indebted to sa'd estate will make payment to the undersigned.
Jan. 20, 18[illegible] N. McCLINTON, Executor.

Medical.

DR. LIGHTHILL, has established a permanent office at 29 Penn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., where he can be daily consulted on
DEAFNESS, CATARRH, ASTHMA,
Discharges of the Ear, Bronchitis, Affections of Voice, Consumption, and all diseases of the
Throat and Lungs.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
DR. LIGHTHILL REQUIRES TO SEE HIS PATIENTS BUT ONCE, TREATMENT BEING MILD AND PLEASANT, CAN BE APPLIED AT HOME.

DR. LIGHTHILL
—ON—
CATARRH.

Among civilized communities there is no disease more prevalent, more universal offensive more productive of discomfort, or more liable to give rise to a variety of distressing and dangerous complications than Catarrh. In its progressive stages of development, the senses of smell and taste are frequently lost, hearing and sight often suffer severe injury, Throat Affections, Asthma and Bronchial Complaints are successfuly produced, and Consumption is almost its inevitable result.

Catarrh usually manifests itself at first in the cavity of the nose, but spreading beyond its primary seat, it soon penetrates into every cell, crevice and cavity of the head with which the nasal passages communicate, and at length becomes diffused over the entire extent of the muco-pulmonary tract.

The earliest, most prominent and characteristic features of Catarrh is a discharge from the head consisting sometimes of a clear acrid fluid, but often of a thick purulent yellow or greenish yellow matter, which is usually secreted in excessive abundance, and assumes a very fetid odor. This purulent substance is discharged as a thick offensive fluid, or in hard flakes through the nostrils or throat, and frequently by both channels.

In many instances the discharge is of a very tenacious or gummy character, adhering to the diseased membrane with glue-like tenacity, and is removeable only with great difficulty. This fact is more particularly noticed on rising in the morning, because during sleep the purulent secretion hardens and accumulates with greater facility.

The efforts to relieve the head, at those times, by hawking or blowing the nose, are, therefore frequently most distressing to the one affected, and most disagreeable to those around him. Often they have to be so violent and persistent that the lungs and chest become strained and sore; nausea, retching and even vomiting ensues, and severe headache or dizziness usually follows, and augments the general distress. In some cases even the most powerful efforts may fail to clear the head until some food or stimulant is swallowed, after which the viscid secretion becomes somewhat softened, and is then discharged more readily.

Again, the offensive matter concerts into dry, hard masses of crusts, which obstruct breathing and are very difficult to detach, their dislodgment often requiring the most violent efforts. Sometimes these incrustations come away in small hard lumps, or fragments of a deep green tint, but occasionally broad and flat casts of notable size are expelled, on which traces of blood may at times be observed. This condition is very liable to run on to serious ulcerations, involving a loss of the bony structure of the nose, and a subsequent flattening of that organ.

In cases where the discharge is copious, and of a loose and fluid character, it frequently disturbs the sufferer's rest by the necessity of frequent expectoration, because the purulent fluid is naturally more apt to run into the throat, when as during sleep the head is thrown back. Should expectoration be neglected, as may occasionally happen during heavy sleep, the invalid is startled from his rest by a sensation of choking caused by the filling up of the throat with the accumulated secretion from the head.

The nasal membrane is usually very much thickened and congested, causing the nose to be stopped up sometimes on one side and sometimes on the other, and often on both, giving rise to a disagreeable stuffy sensation in the head, and occasionally to violent paroxysms of sneezing.

The thickened condition of the mucous membrane, and the collection of the purulent matter in the nasal canals, interferes with respiration through the nose, and obliges persons so affected to breathe through the open mouth, a practice very deleterous at all times, but more particularly so during sleep, which under such circumstances is always restless and accompanied with a heavy surging sound.

A feeling of fullness, heat, irritation, soreness or pain is generally experienced in the nostrils near the root of the nose as well as in the upper part of the throat, above and behind the soft palate, and headache is rarely altogether absent. A distressing sensation of heavy weight or compression is usually complained of over the forehead, and especially in the region immediately above and between the eyes. Sometimes pain is obstinately fixed in some particular part, as in the temple, on the top of the head, at the back of the neck, or behind the orbits, and occasionally manifests itself in the face, of so severe a character hat it is frequently mistaken for neuralgia.

The voice is generally affected and becomes hoarse, muffled, weak or uneven, and assumes a nasal character or an unpleasant sniffing quality. Cough of variable severity is not unfrequently one of the symptoms and results of Catarrh.

The breath is usually tainted, and assumes, at times, an exceedingly fetid and sickening odor. In some cases it becomes so revoltingly offensive as to render the sufferer an object of disgust to himself as well as to others.

The sense of smell is usually blunted or entire lost in Catarrh, and a similar effect on taste may be occasionally observed. The eyes are apt to become irritable, and disposed to water excessively on exposure to the cold or wind, and a sense of weariness of sight is usually experienced after slight exertions. Hearing not unfrequently becomes more or less impaired, and noises in the head very often add materially to the existing distress.

The stomach generally suffers more or less, and becomes weak and irritable; the appetite is capricious, and is nearly always bad in the morning.

The patients generally complain of lassitude and fatigue, an incapacity for either physical or mental exertions, a feeling of weight and discomfort in the region of the stomach, and a constant disposition to drowsiness and sleep. The mental faculties are also sometimes slightly affected, loss of memory being more or less present.

Catarrh may prove fatal, either by debilitating the system and wearing out the patient, or by traveling downward and producing consumption. This fact has been so repeatedly noticed that all experienced practitioners now look upon Catarrh as one of the most frequent and important causes of this complaint, but according to our extensive observation. It should always be regarded as a premonition, and one of the very earliest manifestations of Consumption.

A systematic, judicious and well directed course of treatment, such as we have for years employed in our practice, is sure to be followed by a permanent cure.

DR. LIGHTHILL has associated with him the eminent Specialist
DR. REED
who pays exclusive attention to all diseases arising from impurity or insufficient nourishment of the
BLOOD,
and cures permanently all affection of the Skin Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and derangements of th
NERVOUS SYSTEM.
at 29 Penn Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Dec9tly

AMARANTH Lodge No. 294, I.O.G.T. meets every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, at Rochester, in Coffin's Hall. [feb10;tf]

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of administration upon the estate of Louis P. Stetzel, late of Rochester borough, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them to the undersigned.
CATHARINE STETZEL,
J. R. PENDLETON,
F. M. ANDERSON, Adm'rs.
Jan 27-6w

Miscellaneous.

NEW GOODS.

NEW GOODS!
MRS. E H BEACOM,
Has just received a select assortment of Fall Goods which she offers to the public at the lowest possible rates. The stock embraces every variety of
Ladies' and Gentleman's Woolen Goods,
Plain and Fancy Yarns,
ZEPHYRS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, HOOP SKIRTS, VEIL STUFFS, CORSETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS, GLOVES, CUFFS, HOSIERY, EMBROIDERIES, COLORED CAMBRICS, LACES, PAPER MUSLIN.
Also a good assortment of
LADIES MISSES AND BOYS
FALL HATS
which will be increased as the season advances.
She asks a continuation of the patronage of her friends and the public generally. Goods not on hand can be had at twenty-four hours' notice.
CALL AND EXAMINE.
REMEMBER THE PLACE.
3d Street, Oposite the U. P. Seminary
Sep18tf.

WALL PAPER.
WALL PAPER.
WALL PAPER.
The largest and cheapest stock of Wall Paper in Beaver County.
BOOKS, BOOKS, BOOKS.
A large assortment of Miscellaneous, School and Religious Books, constantly on hand at Publishers' Prices.
Gift Books Suitable for the Holidays,
ON HAND.
STATIONERY, STATIONERY, STATIONERY,
An extensive variety of Paper, Envelopes, Lead Pencils, Gold and Steel Pens, Ink and Ink Stands, &c., &c.
We are the exclusive Agent for the celebrated
Foley's Gold Pen,
for this County; those seeking a good Gold Pen, would do well to see them before purchasing.
We are the Agent for this County for Krider's Photograph Marriage Certificate. The attention of Clergymen is respectfully called to this, as we can sell them at the same discount as they would get from the Publisher. [illegible] School Government for sale at Publishers' prices.
We have constantly on hand Floor Oil Cloth in large variety.
WINDOW SHADES,
WINDOW OIL CLOTH,
RUSTIC & PAPER SHADES.
—ALSO—
on hand Toys and Variety Goods suitable for the Holidays.
J. F. PRICE,
Dec21 Broadway, New Brighton

Bailey Farrell & Co.
Lead Pipe Sheet & Bar Lead
MANUFACTURERS, ALSO
Pig Lead, Iron Pipe, Rubber Hose, Steam Guages, Whistles & Valves, Iron Copper Sinks and Bath Tubs, Steam Pumps, Farm Pumps and Force Pumps.
and every description of goods for
Water, Gas and Steam,
NO. 167 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Send for Price List.
apr22.

BEAVER ACADEMY.—The Beaver Academy has been re-opened by
REV. JOHN WYNNE MARTIN, D. D.
Ex-President of Lincoln University, known as a successful educator of the deaf and the blind. The next term will commence, D. V.,
MONDAY, JANUARY 4TH, 1869,
at 10 o'clock, A. M.
Students of both sexes, may here learn, thoroughly, the Common School Course, under strict discipline. Should adequate classes apply, instruction will be given in most parts of the University course. Composition, elocution, rhetoric and astronomy, the Hebrew, Greek and Latin Languages; logic with philosophy, natural, mental and moral, will be diligently taught by the Principal.
We purpose to use Willson's Spellers and Readers; Mitchell's Geographies with Pelton's outline Maps, Greenleaf's Mathematical Series and Bullion's Grammars. For additional particulars please address
J. W. MARTIN,
Box 114, Beaver, Beaver County, Pa.

ORGANS.—A leading eastern paper speaks as follows of the great Eureka Organ: There is nothing so humanizing, so beautiful, so elevating as m[illegible], and nothing that we heard for many years com[illegible] so near the perfection of sweet sounds—as the Eureka Organ, made by Sheninger & Co., New Haven Conn. This instrument has the new Vox Humana Stop, which is such addition to the old organs as to enhance their worth fifty fold. This stop creates, by a fan, a trill like unto the warbling of the whole feathered tribe, doing away with the bellowing hoarseness so detrimental to wind instruments. The volume of music it gushes forth is powerful, rich and full of pleasing melody, such as entrances the senses and intoxicates the ear. No person would think of weariness, where a performer was touching the pearl keys of the Eureka.
These most excellent instruments are for sale only by the agents.
MESSRS. HOFFMAN, HORNE, & CO.
53 Fifth Avenue.
Also, agents for the celebrated MARSCHALL & MITTANER PIANOS.
oct28'68.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
We have just opened the largest and finest stock of
House-Furnishing and Fancy Goods,
FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
ever offered in this city, comprising a full line of Silver Ware, Cutlery, Japanned Ware, Wooden and Willow Ware, Handkerchief, Glove and Work Boxes, Richly Inlaid Writing Desks, Parian Vases and figures. All kinds of Wooden, Tin and Iron Toys, Hobby Horses, Sleds, Barrows, &c.
Call and examine our stock of Housekeepers' Novelties.
SANDS & REINEMAN,
30 5th Avenue, Pittsburgh.
Dec9

LAMPS, Glassware and Carbon Oil,
J. P. SMITH & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers
IN
Fruit Jars and Fruit Wax in connection with Lamps, Chandeliers, Glassware and Carbon Oil trade, Mason, Willoughby's and Newman's Self Sealers Union, O. K. and Cork Glass Jars, Rockingham and Tin of the very best in the Market, wholesale and retail. 3000 pounds IXL and XXX Fruit Wax ust received, please call before purchasing.
J. P. SMITH & CO.,
187 *Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.*

CHAS. B. HURST,
Notary Public, Conveyancer and Insurance Agent.
Deeds and Agreements written and acknowledgements taken, &c.
Having been duly commissioned as Agent for several first class Insurance Companies, representing the Fire, Life, Accident, and Live Stock Departments, is prepared to take risks and write policies on the most liberal terms.
Also, Agent for the "Anchor Line" of first class Ocean Steamers. Tickets sold to and from all ports in England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany and France.
Office in Lord's brick row, Diamond, Rochester, spt30'68.

Dry Goods.

WINTER OPENING.
J. H. BENCE'S,
Third Street, Beaver, Pa.
Now Opening a fine Stock of
SHAWLS SHAWLS.
Blankets, Blankets, Flannels, Flannels
VERY CHEAP.
Ladies' Sack Cloth and Dress Cloths, Waterproofs Chinchilla Cloths for Sacks, Opera Flannels, Plain and Fancy Colors, Yarns, plain and fancy colors, German Wool, Zephyr knit Goods, Hoods, Infants' Cloaks, Sontags, &c., &c. &c.
Gloves and Handkerchiefs,
a very good variety.
HATS AND BONNETS ALTERED AND DONE OVER.
Special attention paid to KID GLOVES,
Balmoral and Seamless Skirts.
including the very stylish
New Felt Skirts.
Veil Stuffs, Crape Veils, &c., &c.
TRIMMINGS
Of every description,
Ladies' Underwear, Mens' Shirts, Drawers and Suspenders, &c.
MILLINERY GOODS,
Hats, Bonnets, Flowers, Plumes, Velvets, Frames, Silks, &c., &c.
By far the largest stock of Millinery Goods ever brought to this county and cheaper than you can buy them at any other place.
Ribbons, Ribbons, Ribbons,
a large stock.
EMBROIDERY AND LACES
A good assortment always on hand.
TAMPING AND PINKING DONE TO ORDER.
We invite our friends and the public to call and examine our new stock of
FANCY GOODS!
WE CANNOT BE UNDER-SOLD.
Now is the time to buy cheap. Don't forget the place.
J. H. BENCE,
nov11'68:tf. Beaver, Pa.

CLOSING OUT SALE OF
DRY GOODS,
—AT—
J.M. BURCHFIELD & CO'S
FOR THIRTY DAYS.
Now is the time to get your Holiday Presents of useful articles cheap.
Poplins worth 84c worth 40s.
Amures for 25c, worth 37½c.
Cloaking Cloths for $3 75, worth $6 75.
Alpacas for 50c, worth 65c.
Paisley Shawls for $18, worth $30.
Velveteens for $2 50, worth $3 00.
Blankets for $4 50, worth $5 50.
Plaid Flannel for 31c, worth 40c.
44 Muslins for 12½c, worth 15c.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Bed Spreads, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Hem stitched Handkerchiefs, Evening Dress Silks, Black and colored Silks.
Call soon. Stock all new and best in city to prices.
No. 52 Sixth Street.
(Formerly St. Clair, near Liberty.)
Dec16

MOORES' DRUG STORE,
IN BEAVER.
May be found the best assortment of
DRUGS,
Medicines,
CHEMICALS,
PURE
LIQUORS, WINES
And Brandies,
Paints, Oils,
AND
DYE STUFFS:
TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS
BRUSHES.
PATENT MEDICINES
in great variety, all of the best quality, and sold cheaper than can be bought at any other Drug Store in the county.
Duponco's Female Pills, 75 cents per box; Cheeseman's, $1; Clark's, $1.
The Largest Stock of
LAMPS & LAMP TRIMMINGS, LANTERNS, STATIONERY, WINDOW GLASS & PUTTY.
Ever offered outside of the city, at Moore's Drug Store, and sold cheaper than can be bought anywhere else.
Let those who doubt this call and see, and they will doubt no more.
jyu11'67 J. MOORE.

AGENTS WANTED FOR
Secrets of the Great City.
A Work descriptive of the VIRTUES and the VICES, the MYSTERIES, MISERIES and CRIMES of New York City.
If you wish to know how Fortunes are made and lost in a day; how Shrewd men are ruined in Wall street; how Countrymen are swindled by Sharpers; how Ministers and Merchants are Blackmailed; how Dance Houses and Concert Saloons are managed; how Gambling Houses and Lotteries are conducted; how Stock and Oil Companies Originate and how the Bubbles Burst, read this work. It contains 35 fine engravings; tells all about the Mysteries and Crimes of New York, and is the Spiciest and Cheapest work of the kind published. Price only $2.50 per copy.
Send for Circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work. Address,
JONES BROTHERS & CO., Phila'd.
CAUTION—Inferior works of a similar character are being circulated. See that the books you buy contain 35 fine engravings and sell at $2.50 per copy. jfeb10:3w

R. W. & W. SNODGRASS,
WHOLESALE
DRUGGISTS
CORNER OF
Federal and Lacock Streets, Allegheny,
(First corner below Depot,)
DEALERS IN
LEADS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, DYE-STUFFS, DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PROPRIETARY MEDICINES, FOREIGN and DOMESTIC PERFUMERIES, SOAPS, TOILET ARTICLES, FANCY GOODS &c., &c.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—House lot and office That House and Lot and Office or Store Room, formerly occupied by me, on Third Street, near the Diamond, Beaver, will be sold or rented. Possession given April 1st, 1869. Apply to M. Weyand, Esq., who is authorized to sell or rent the property.
WM. B. CLARKE.
spt2'68.

Dry Goods.

GRAND SEMI-ANNUAL
CLOSING OUT SALE.
Fall and Winter Goods
AT
Jas. A. Fortune's
IN THE DIAMOND,
ROCHESTER, PENN'A.
DRY GOODS
of every description.
The best assortment and the Cheapest in Beaver County.
Ladies Zephyr knit Shawls
Fancy Goods at less than cost.
BLANKETS
all kinds at cost.
Country Flannels
all kinds at less than manufacturers' prices. Call and be convinced.
FURS, FURS
at less than cost.
Men's Underwear
a large lot at cost.
HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., &c.
Call early to secure bargains as we are bound to sell as advertised. Stamping, Pinking and Machine Stitching done to order.
No trouble to show Goods.
Remember the place, room formerly occupied by Nelson & Roessler.
IN THE DIAMOND,
ROCHESTER, PA.
JAMES. A. FORTUNE.
P. S.—I have secured the services of W. GEALY, formerly of Bridgewater.
dec30.

NEW Goods for the Holidays.
B. S. RANGER,
BRIDGEWATER, PA.
IS WEEKLY RECEIVING A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:
DRY GOODS.
Steubenville Jeans, White Woolen Blankets, Army Blankets, Bradley's Barred Flannels, Merinos, Alpacas, Delaines, Plaids, Bleached, Brown and gold-mixed water Proofs, Chinchilla Cloths, Woolen Shawls, Brown and bleached Muslins, Drillings, Tickings, Prints, Cantos Flannels, Holsery, Gloves, Buckskin mitts, &c.
Groceries,
Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, White Silver Drips, Golden and Common Syrups, Candies, Soap, Spices and Mince Meat.
Hardware, Nails, Glass,
Door Locks, Door Latches, Hinges, Screws, Table Cutlery, Table and Tea Spoons, Sleigh Bells, Coal Boxes, Fire Shovels and Pokers, Nails and Glass.
WOODENWARE.
Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Butter Prints and Ladles.
Linseed Oil & White Lead.
Boots and Shoes
FOR MEN LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Rifle Powder and Shot,
Blasting Powder and Fuse.
Flour Feed & Queensware.
All heavy goods delivered free of charge.
By close attention to business, and by keeping constantly on hand a well asserted stock of goods of all the different kinds usually kept in a country store, the undersigned hopes in the future as in the past to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.
B. S. RANGER.
dec16'68:ly.

J. L. B. DAWSON,
Beaver Falls, Pa.
HAVING JUST OPENED A LARGE STOCK OF GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
GLASSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
TINWARE,
NAILS,
DRUGS, &C.
Window Glass all sizes and double strength. Special attention paid to filling orders for large size window glass, &c.
Also,
LINSEED OIL,
CRUDE BURNING OIL,
BENZINE,
COALE'S PATENT DRYER.
Paints of all Colors, Ground, Dry and in Oil.
Purchasers will do well to call and examine our stock of Paints before purchasing elsewhere.
Also, Choice Brands of Flour in Barrel and in Sacks. All kinds of Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.
Remember the place, first door above the Cutlery Opposite side of street.
nov10'tf.

PUBLIC SALE.—The undersigned will offer at public sale on the premises, on Wednesday, the 17th day of March next, a tract of land in Chippewa township, containing fifty-three acres, more or less, adjoining lands of John McCarter, Robt. Doughty and others. This tract of land is a part of the real estate of the late George Smith, dec'd. The land is in a fine state of cultivation, and is equal to the best in that neighborhood. A fine opportunity is now offered to any person desiring a small farm in a good neighborhood, convenient to school, churches and markets. Terms very favorable, and will be made known on the day of sale.
feb17tf. WILLIAM SMITH.